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1 Any clergyman who will procure four subcribers, and send us eight dollars, may have a

fifth copy gratis for one year.

Mr. V. B. Palmer, at his newspaper agency,
New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, duly authorized to procure advertisements for

this paper.
Within the last week we have received two TWithin the last week we have reconstruction of papers or three requests to have the direction of papers changed, without informing us to what post office, county, or State, the papers have heretofore been sent. Without these, we cannot change the direction.

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Agents will notice that we keep an account with each subscriber. Hence no eccentricity.

with each subscriber. Hence no accounts will be kept with the agents; and in transmitting moneys on which they are entitled to a commission, they will retain the amount of their commission, and, in all cases, forward the money with the names, so as to make the account even at each remittance.

Washington, D. C.		Par.	Maryland	-		
Raltimore		Par.				
Philadelphia		Par.	Western V	irg	ini	8
New York city		Par.	Ohio			
New York State -	- 2	3-4 dis.	Indiana -			-
New England	- 1	·2 dis.	Kentucky			
New Jersey	- 3	4 dis.	Tennessee			`.
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THE NATIONAL ERA. WASHINGTON, JANUARY 22, 1849.

LORD ASHLEY AND THE THIEVES.

"They that be whole need not a physician, but they that are sick," was the significant answer of

our Lord to the self-righteous Pharisees, who took offence at his companions, the poor, the degraded, the weak, and the sinful. "Go ye, and learn what that meaneth: I will have mercy, and not answer of the Divine Teacher has been too long overlooked by individuals and communities pro-

fessedly governed by His maxims. The phylacteries of our modern Pharisees are as broad as those of the old Jewish saints. The respectable Christian detests his vicious and ill-conditioned neighbors as heartily as the Israelite did the publicans and sinners of his day. He folds his robe of self-righteousness closely about him, and denounces, as little better than sinful weakness, all commiseration for the guilty; and all attempts to restore and reclaim the erring violators of human law, otherwise than by pains and penalties, as wicked collusion with crime, dangerous to the stability and safety of society, and offensive in the sight of God. And vet nothing is more certain, than that, just in proportion as the example of our Lord has been followed in respect to the outcast and criminal, the effect has been to reform and elevate : to snatch, as brands from the burning, souls not yet wholly given over to the service of evil. The wonderful influence for good exerted over the most degraded and reckless criminals of London, by the excellent and selfdenying Elizabeth Fry, the happy results of the establishment of Houses of Refuge and Reformation and Magdalen Asylums, all illustrate the wisdom of Him who went about doing good, in pointing out the morally diseased as the appropriate subjects of the benevolent labors of His disciples. No one is to be despaired of. We have no warrant to pass by any of our fellow-creatures, as beyond the reach of God's grace and mercy for, beneath the most repulsive and hateful outward manifestation, there is always a conscious. ness of the beauty of goodness and purity, and of the loathsomeness of sin-one chamber of the heart, as yet not wholly profaned, whence at times arises the prayer of a burdened and miserable spirit for deliverance. Deep down under the squalid exterior, unparticipative in the hideous merriment and recklessness of the criminal. there is another self-a chained and suffering inner man, crying out, in the intervals of intoxi-cation and brutal excesses, like Jonah from the of the summer winds blowing over clover bloom, bosom of hell. To this lingering consciousness, the sympathy and kindness of benevolent and humane spirits seldom appeal in vain; for what- these poems. There is nothing to excite the pasever may be outward appearances, it remains true sions—nothing gloomy and morbid—no mystery that the way of the transgressor is hard, and that | no hints of unutterable things; all is plain, quiet, sin and suffering are inseparable. Crime is sel- and genial; the pathos and the mirth, the sun dom loved or persevered in for its own sake; but shine and shadow of life, among the corn-growwhen once the evil path is entered upon, a return | ing, sheep-raising yeomanry of the mountains of is in reality extremely difficult to the unhappy wanderer, and seems well nigh impossible. The laws of social life rise up, like insurmountable barriers, between him and escape. As he turns towards the society whose rights he has outraged, its frown settles upon him; the penalties of the laws he has violated await him; and he falls back despairing, and suffers the fetters of the evil habit, to whose power he has yielded himself, to be fastened closer and heavier upon him. Oh, for some good angel, in the form of a brother man, and touched with a feeling of his sins and infirmities, to reassure his better nature, and to point out a way of escape from its body of death!

We have been led into these remarks by an account, given in the London Weekly Chronicle, of a most remarkable interview between the professional thieves of London and Lord Ashleygentleman whose best patent of nobility is to be found in his generons and untiring devotion to the interests of his fellow men. It appears that a philanthropic gentleman in London had been applied to by two young thieves, who had relinapplied to by two young thieves, who had relinquished their evil practices, and were obtaining a precarious but homest livelihood by picking up bones and rags in the streets—their loss of character closing against them all other employments. He had just been reading an address of Lord Ashley's, in favor of colonial emigration; and he was led to ask one of the young men how he would like to emigrate. "I should jump at the chance!" was the reply. Not long after, the gentleman was sent for to visit one of those obscure and rainous courts of the great metropolis. and ruinous courts of the great metropolis, where crime and poverty lie down together—localities which Dickens has pictured with such painful distinctness. Here, to his surprise, he met a number of thieves and outlaws, who declared ves extremely anxious to know whether

any hope could be held out to them of obtaining an honest living, however humble, in the colonies, as their only reason for continuing in their in dismissing the volume we cannot but express criminal course, was the impossibility of extri- the hope, which all who read it we are sure will cating themselves. He gave them such advice unite in, that its author will continue, uninfluencand encouragement as he was able, and invited them to assemble again, with such of their comthem to assemble again, with such of their companions as they could persuade to do so, at the of our modern literature, to find subjects for his room of the Irish Free School, for the purpose of meeting Lord Ashley. On the 27th of the 7th valleys, and the home joys and griefs of human month last the meeting took place. At the hour appointed, Lord Ashley and five or six other benevolent gentlemen interested in Emigration, as a means of relief and reformation to the criminal poor, entered the room, which was already well nigh filled. Two hundred and seven professed

thieves were present. "Several of the most experienced thieves were stationed at the door, to prevent the admission of any but thieves. Some four or five individuals, who were not at first known, were subjected to who were not at first known, were subjected to examination, and only allowed to remain on stating that they were, and being recognised as members of the dishonest fraternity; and before the proceedings of the evening commenced, the question was very carefully put, and repeated several times, whether any one was in the room of whom others entertained doubts as to who he was. The object of this care was, as so many of them were in danger of 'getting into trouble,' or, in other words, of being taken up for their crimes, to ascertain if any who might betray them were present; and another intention of this scrutiny was to give those assembled, who naturally would feel considerable fear, a fuller confidence in opening

ignorance, the life-long depravity of men living this extraordinary person than the number and humanity, or the majesty and splendor of the without God in the world?

with astonishment, and her hope of effecting a reformation in the miserable objects of her symforth as lambs among wolves-" Behold, I give unto you power over all the power of the enemy." The still more unpromising experiment of Lord Ashley, thus far, has been equally successful, and we hail it as the introduction of a new and more humane method of dealing with the victims of sin and ignorance, and of the temptations growing out of the inequalities and vices of civiliza-

It has been stated that Lord Ashley has recommended the emigration of the criminals of London to this country; but our information (derived indeed from English papers) does not afford any ground for this charge, as the British Colonies are alone spoken of. It would not, however, be strange, if, with the best motives, such a man as Lord Ashley should undo his own excellent work. by suffering his protegés to be sent to localities where the temptation to return to their old habits will prove too strong for their newly-formed virtuous resolutions. He is a good man, heartily sympathizing with his suffering fellow-beings, and ready to aid them in any way short of that radical change in the social and political structure of society, which can alone remove some of the great causes of their crime and degradation. A Tory philanthropist-he is content to toil with self-denying and exemplary diligence, to ameliorate evils which have their direct origin in the aristocracy of Church and State, which he upholds, as of Divine appointment. We do not look to such a man for any far-reaching plan of Reform; but his recent experiments cannot fail to afford a hint of the first importance to the more radical friends of Human Progress.

We have received from the author this unpretending and modest volume. Many of its best nicces were already familiar to us, and we take real pleasure in commending them to our readers Simplicity, ease, and a graceful freedom belong. ing to the old and pastoral days of New Englandsomething which calls up the memory of the and sweet-brier, or of lilacs nodding before the open window of a moonlight night-characterize Vermont. Take the following admirable picture

"The old man laid his hand on her head,
With a tear on his wrinkled face;
He shough how often her mother dead
Had sat in the self-came place;
A the tear stole down from his half-shut eye,
Don't smoke,' said the child, 'how it makes you cry! "The house-dog lay stretched out on the floor, Where the shade afternoon used to steal;

The busy old wife, by the open door,
Was turning the spinning wheel;
And the old brass clock on the mantel-tree
Had plodded along to almost three. "Still the farmer sat in his easy chair,
While close to his heaving breast
The moistened brow and the check so fair
Of his sweet grandchild were pressed;
His head, bent down, on her soft hair lay,
Tast asless were they both, that anymer Some of the little songs in this collection as

note-worthy, for their artless grace, simple truth-

The sun stealing under your bonnet, Mill May,
Shall kiss a soft glow to your face;
And your lip the red berries leave on it, Mill May,
A tint that the sea-shell would grace;
Then, come, the ripe clusters among the deep grass
We'll pick in the mowing, Mill May;
And the long aftermoon together we'll pass,
Where the clover is growing, Mill May!

We could quote many other passages which have pleased us, did our limits allow of it; and have failed. Too or/ginal, independent, and dog-

simple verse in the scenery of his own hills and nature, as they exist among his own people.

J. G. W.

For the National Era.

SKETCHES MODERN REFORMS AND REFORMERS.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. No. 19 .- Henry Lord Brougham-His Life, Ser

vices, and Character. easy task to find appropriate places for these special notices of individuals. But I am now to refer to a man whom it is difficult to assign to any one

without God in the world"—the Pariahs of variety of the subjects upon which he has exerted civilization—the moral lepers, at the sight of his powers. His published speeches and writings whom Decency covers its face, and cries out, fractional parts of a dollar, can now do so without increasing the postage, by remitting pre-paid post office stamps, which can now be obtained at any post office. out increasing the postage, by remitting pre-paid post office stamps, which can'now be obtained at any post office.

The We invite the attention of those who are remitting moneys to the following table, showing the rate of discount on uncurrent money in this city. We earnestly hope that those who seed money will endeavor to send such bank bills as are at the lowest discount:

Save invite the attention of those who are remitting moneys to the following table, showing the rate of discount on uncurrent money in this city. We earnestly hope that those who seed money will endeavor to send such bank bills as are at the lowest discount:

Washington, D. C. Par. Maryland - 1-2 dis. Baltimore - 1-2 dis. Par. Virginia - 3-4 dis. Baltimore - 1-2 distance in the plans of emigration, which aggregate constitutes hardly a tithe of his achievements in the cognate departments of public affairs. From his entrance into the House of Commons, down to the present time, his name glowson every page of England's parliamentary history; and they distinguished from beauty and grace. They are they contain more information and argument, and less philosophy and fancy, than the cold and cruel eye moistened. With one accord, the wretched felons responded to the language of Christian love and good will, and deliberative body of friends and foes, who are Baltimore - 1-2 dis. Par. Virginia - 3-4 dis. Clared their readiness to follow the advice of the cold and cruel eye moistened. With one accord, the wretched felons responded to the language of Christian love and good will, and degate their readiness to follow the advice of an angel of mercy; and felt the malignant spirits which had so long tormented them disarmed of all power of evil in the presence of simple goodness. He stood in that felon audience like Spenser's Una amidst the Satyrs; unassailable and secure, in the "unresistable might of meekness," and panoplied in that — "noble grace which dashed brate violence with sadden advantion and mute awe."

The the time expended, the ability displayed, or any of his speeches at the bar and opinions on the bench will live long after the law of libel and secure, in the "unresistable might of meekness," and panoplied in that — "noble grace which dashed brate violence with sadden advantion and mute awe."

Twenty years ago, when Elizabeth Fry venture to six these "spirits in prison"—the female tenants of Newgate—her temerity was regarded with astonishment, and her hope of effecting a brook of the states of Newgate—her temerity was regarded with astonishment, and her hope of effecting a brook of the states of Newgate—her temerity was regarded with astonishment, and her hope of effecting a brook of the states of Newgate—her temerity was regarded with astonishment, and her hope of effecting a brook of the states of Newgate—her temerity was regarded with astonishment, and her hope of effecting a brook of the state of postumous fame like Burke's. Less uniques to be staid grander and studied method, than the lost deal of the former's—more versatility and typic to be taid end of the former's—more versatilety and studied method, than the long tend and good of his posterity will permit to be deliberative body of friends ind foes, who are the former devices, nather than obtained and points, the besides and vice of burkers. The time the object when he subject and to the matige the dot ad good of the posterity will the offers and beneficed or obscured. As an advocate and a and historical subjects, would class him with the highest rank of periodical essayists. His more substantial works, as Sketches of Eminent Statesmen, History of the French Revolution, Lives of Men of Letters and Science, Discourse on Natural Theology, Political Philosophy, composed rail Theology, Political Philosophy, composed rail to the more volution to the more volution and the philosopher, the philosopher, the leader and champion of contemporaries rather than the philosopher, the philosopher, the leader and champion of contemporaries rather than the philosopher, the leader and champion of contemporaries rather than the philosopher, the leader and champion of contemporaries rather than the philosopher, the leader and champion of contemporaries rather than the philosopher, the leader and champion of contemporaries rather than the philosopher, the leader and champion of contemporaries rather than the philosopher, the leader and champion of contemporaries rather than the philosopher, the leader and champion of contemporaries rather than the philosopher, the leader and champion of contemporaries rather than the philosopher, the leader and champion of contemporaries rather than the philosopher, the leader and champion of contemporaries rather than the philosopher, the leader and champion of contemporaries rather than the philosopher, the leader and champion of contemporaries rather than the philosopher, the leader and champion of contemporaries rather than the philosopher, the leader and champion of contemporaries rather than the instructor and mentor of posterity. But it still remains a question, whether they are not the more valuable on that very account. Their immediate effect in moving masses of men, and the more valuable on that very account. Their immediate effect in moving masses of men, and the provide the provide the provide the provide the provide the sacrifice; for I am come not to call the righteous, bors, nevertheless, confirmed the language of her ral Theology, Political Philosophy, composed Burke's.

Great as are his mental achievements it is as the advocate of social progress and political reform-the champion of liberty and peace, the friend of man-that he is worthy of all his conemporaneous fame, and all the applause which oming generations will bestow on his memory. Inconsistency, the common infirmity of mortals, may have chequered his course-eccentricity, the twin brother of genius," may have been his frequent companion-independence, whose adjacent province is obstinacy, he may have largely exhibited; but, while the history of England, during the first half of the nineteenth century, rethe slave trade, in 1806, to the repeal of the corn

erally, resorting to them to relieve the tedium of professional and political pursuits. In 1808, happeared as counsel, at the bar of Parliament, in behalf of the commercial and manufacturing interests, against the celebrated Orders in Concil, which followed the Berlin Decree of Napoleon, and preceded the American Embargo. His examination of witnesses, extending through several weeks, and his closing argument, gave him a high reputation in England, and a name both in Europe and the United States. In 1809–10, he entered the theatre where, for half a century, he has displayed his extraordinary gifts. His first published speech in Parliament, delivered in 1810, was a powerful appeal in favor of addressing the Throne for more effectual measures to supprofessional and political pursuits. In 1808, he Ashburton,) he examined witnesses for several the trade and manufactures of the country, and his Primer, against the soldier in full military provoking a war with the United States. At the draw,"

Turning from the matter to the manner of the close, he supported an address to the Throne for their repeal, in a speech replete with information, ably defending the policy of unrestricted com-merce, and eloquently vindicating the superiority

His unparalleled services in the cause of the His unparalleled services in the cause of the people, from this time downward, have been repeatedly referred to in these Sketches, as various subjects have passed under consideration. During the long and almost hopeless struggle of Liberty with Power, from 1810 to 1830, when he was removed from the theatre of his greatest fame, he led the forlorn hope in the House of Commons. Unlike his great prototype, Fox, he never for a moment retired from the field in disgust and despair, but was ever at his post, stimulating the drooping spirits of his friends, hurling defiance at his foes, and rising from every defeat with renewspair, but was ever at his post, stimulating the drooping spirits of his friends, hurling defiance at his foes, and rising from every defeat with renewchatham introduced the style of the House of Commons into the debates of the House of Lords. Brougham's appearance there constituted almost as new an era in its oratory as the advent of Chatham. It was my good fortune to hear him two or three times in the Lords, several years ago—once when his best powers were put in action for a brief

distance, but grand and terrible in proximity.

The public measures with which he is most closely identified are—the advocacy of the manufacturing and commercial interests, as opposed to Orders in Council and other restrictions on trade;

Orders in Council and other restrictions on trade;

But to the speech. Listen to that first sentence! hostility to the confinental combinations of the successors of Pitt, and their legitimate offspring, vices, and Character.

Those who have taken the trouble to read these Sketches may have observed that, as particular reforms are under review, I have generally embraced the occasion to record the services of one or more of those persons who have been conspicuous in their advocacy. It has usually been an easy teak to find approximately and the right of the results of the middle and lower orders; religious toleration for dissenters and Catholics; reform in the civil and criminal law; parliamentary reform; the abolicant that their legitimate offspring, exhausting wars and the Holy Alliance; the vindication of Queen Caroline, in the struggle with her libertine husband; the freedom of the press, attempted to be overawal by prosecutions for libels on the Government and the church; the education of the middle and lower orders; religious toleration for dissenters and Catholics; reform in the civil and criminal law; parliamentary reform; the abolicant of the press. municipal reform; poor laws reform; the abolition of the slave trade and slavery; retrenchment in Government expenditures; the independence of the Canadian Legislature; and the repeal of ent; and another intention of this scrutiny was to give those assembled, who naturally would feel considerable fear, a fuller confidence in opening their minds."

What a novel conference, between the extremes of modern society! All that is beautiful in refinement and education, moral symmetry and Christian grace, contrasting with the squalor, the importance of the light century, Henry Brougham?

Nothing strikes one more forcibly in the life of this extremetiance and vigor of the appeals to justice and the repeal of the Canadian Legislature; and the repeal of the corn laws. What a catalogue have we here! Upon all these measures, each of which was an era in British history, Brougham has acted a leading, and upon many, a controlling part. His speeches upon most of them surpassed those of any other of the irradvocates, whether we consider the extent of the information displayed, the elequence of the appeals to justice and

higher passages.
Lord Brougham's fame, as an orator, has filled

Lord Brougham's speeches deal little in mere declamation, even of the highest order, but are pregnant with opposite facts and arguments, giving the reader of hearer an usussal amount of information upon the matters under discussion. He excels, when he tries, in a plain, lucid statements of his arbitant against the second or love. The beautiful of the property of his arbitant against the second or love and divide the mass into three parts, we might, by adding a strong tincture of John C. Calhoun, make three very good Henry Broughams.

[To be continued.] ment of his subject; as witness, his speech on law ment of his stoject; as witness, as speech on have reform, in 1828, when, for seven hours, he held the close attention of the unprofessional House of Commons, while he sketched the absurdities and abuses of every branch of the common law, and detailed the amendments he proposed in its principles and administration. But this is not his forte, and for that very reason his dexerity and self-control excite our admiration the more. If you would see him in his greatest moods, you must mains, it will display to the impartial eye no name to excite more grateful admiration in every lover invective and sarcasm into full play; or some giant abuse to anathematize and beamolish, which give him a person or a party to attack, v shall inflame his indignation and abhorrence.
We gather from his own statements that the laws, in 1846, has been synonymous with intelligent Progress and useful Reform.

We believe Brougham was born about the year 1779. We first hear of him, when twenty years old, in Edinburgh, communicating some papers on geometry to the Royal Society in London, which were highly applauded, and translated into foreign tongues. Through life he has been fond of mathematics, chemistry, and the sciences generally, resorting to them to relieve the tedium of professional and political pursuits. In 1808, he

the Throne for more effectual measures to suppress the slave trade. His next great effort was that 'the soldier was abroad' It will not be so in 1812, when, assisted by Mr. Baring, (Lord now. Let the soldier be abroad if he will; he car Ashburton.) he examined witnesses for several do nothing in this age. There is another person weeks before the House of Commons, to prove that the still unrescinded Orders were ruining master is abroad; and I trust to him, armed with

orator, (if we have not already passed the boundary,) Brougham stood unrivalled as a debater in the House of Commons. For twenty years he merce, and eloquently vindicating the superiority of the arts of peace over the glories of war. The motion prevailed—but too late to avert hostilities. Congress declared war the very day the speech wave of their official wand. Castlereagh was more self-possessed and matter-of-fact than he; Can-ning more brilliant and classical; Peel more dex-

sense, a party "leader." Nor, on the contrary, did he surround himself with a "clique" or "interest," whose oracle he was. Supporting the measures of the Whigs, he was ever in advance of them, cheering on the masses, as the Tribune of the People, and fighting the partisan battles of Reform as the guerrilla chief of Liberty.

In an evil hour, he was transplanted from his "native heath" to the conservatory of the aristocracy. Though surrounded by uncongenial spirits, and haunted with the nightmare of conservatism, the soul of McGregor lost but little of its original fire in a place whose chilling atmosphere made the lion blood of a Chatham to stagnate and curdle. Some of his mightiest efforts in the good cause were put forth after he descended to the upper House of Parliament.

Had Brougham coveted and obtained "leader-

But to the speech. Listen to that first sentence! How it plunges into the very centre of the subject. Every word is an argument—every period a demonstration. The first blow knocks the keystone from his last antagonist's speech, and tumbles the whole structure on his affrighted head and shoulders. And the dandy young Lord, over in the corner, who, in the puny oration he recited so prettily an hour ago went out of his way to ed so prettily an hour ago, went out of his way to sneer at Brougham—see the blood fly from his cheeks when his nice little piece of rhetoric comes cheeks when his nice little piece of rhetoric comes rattling in bits round his ears. 'As the lion fixes his eye on him, he would give his coronet and his curls if he could slink into a nutshell. A fiery glance or two having withered him, the monarch of the debate grapples with worthier antagonists. What a sweep does he give to the argument—what redundancy of facts—what fertility of illustration. How large the field of his comprehension—how exhaustless and varied its resources. What execution is done by those long-drawn senwhat execution is done by those long-drawn sentences, with parenthesis within parenthesis, each a logical syllogism, or a home-thrust fact, or a blighting sarcasm, wound round and round his victims, till they are crushed in their folds! Great

ner; violating every law of rnetoric and oracory promulgated by the schools, he is a law unto himself—original, commanding, majestic.

Brougham, having castigated half a dozen of the Lords spiritual and temporal to his heart's content, took a seat at the Clerk's table, and began to write a letter, when the Chancellor (Cottenham) rose and commenced a conciliatory speech. His calm, slow, cool manner contrasted strongly with the tempest which had just passed over our head, reminding one of those dewy showers which follow smilingly in the trail of a dark cloud, after its

in matter, his speech is equally powerful in man-ner; violating every law of rhetoric and oratory

amids the cares of public official station, would suffice to give him an enduring name in the republic of letters.

Burkes. And though the norms of the former, we have the highest whole, Brougham is unlike any of our public men. Could we mix into one compound the several qualities of Webster, Clay, and John Quincy Adams,

For the National Era.

THE DOG OF THE LOUVRE. Translated from the French of Delavigne. Gentle traveller, bow thy head-

Many brave are sleeping here; Scatter flowers o'er the bed Where they closed their bright career In that scene of carnage dire, Faithful to his master there, Through the thickest of the fire Following with anxious care,

Was a dog who erst had been Playmate in those happy times, Long before the battle's din Drove sweet Peace to other climes. The soldier fell—the field of fame To whom their country gave a name More glorious than their own.

But weep for him who still remains Ever watching by the tomb,
Through summer's heats, through winter's re
From early dawn to midnight's gloom. His faithful love our praise shall win-A love that never tired, it watched until his eye was dim, And glowing hope expired.

In the sad spot where sleep the dead, The constant sentinel was found, Vhether bright sunlight decked their bed, Or furious tempests howled around.

And when the silent snow descended, Enwrapping all in robes so chill, On the lone grave his form extended, He strove to guard his master still. In vain the stranger's voice, caressing, Would kindly lead his steps away— He sought, he asked no greater blessin Than there to pass his life away.

The voice that to his heart was dear The hand of Death had stilled. and ne'er again his listening ear Might with its tones be thrilled.

Ah! human friends may oft-times be Gay as the birds of spring: But in the hour of sorrow, see, How many spread the wing!

The heart that mourns must mourn alone Its tears in secret still be shed, Nor head the birds of summer flown, Nor mark the joyous sunshine fled.

l'd rather fill the humblest grave
That Earth has ever given,
Than for the empty name of "Brave"
To risk my hopes of heaven. Philadelphia, January 15, 1849.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.—The California gold xcitement has infected London; and the papers of that city contain numerous flippant articles upon a subject of which they have no reliable ments of this extensive propagation; and the whole of the works of the French Communist writers are to be published in a cheap form, and sold in numbers, at a cent each, to insure a large circulation. Reform seems to have received a vigorous impulse, and reformers are attacking recognition. and reformers are attacking monopoly in every shape. The proper preliminaries have been adopted, for the purpose of applying to Parliament for power to divert the greater portion of the river Thames from its course at Henley, about fifteen miles from London, and to conduct it by canal and pipes to the metropolis, for domestic and sana-tory purposes. The fall is about one hundred feet, which will reach nearly the highest part of

ship," in its party sease, in either House, he must have failed. Too original, independent, and dogs matical to be implicitly trusted and obeyed by his equals; too incanticus and capacious; too impatient of dullness; too much of a genius to be allowly advances to the table in front of the woolsack. An audible hush runs round the Chamber; too they had been anticipating a reply from the masses; yet his premiership, had he accepted the offer of King William, could not have long survived the passage of the reform bill. With the exception of taking the great seal, he has chosen to be what he is—a rare comet, created to move in orbit but its own—beautiful and lustrous in the distance, but grand and terrible in proximity.

The public measures with which he is most closely identified are—the advocacy of the manufacturing and commercial interests as approad to the factor of the proximity.

The public measures with which he is most closely identified are—the advocacy of the manufacturing with the ladies, his tormentor stops, and the ex-Chantical the ladies, his tartiling emphasis, (lest some one get the floor before him,) "My Lords!" An audible hush runs round the Chamber; for the wool. Every whisper ceases, and all every manuscratic to the Hall of Assembly from the mercurial Lord. Every whisper ceases, and all every manuscratic to the Hall of Assembly from the mercurial Lord. Every whisper ceases, and all every manuscratic to the Hall of Guards. The debate in the Chamber was going on M. Lerembourg was speaking, when a noise was heard outside, and a moment after a number of representatives entered, Gen. Lebreton at their head. M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte took his seat near Odillon Barrot. Amid immense agitation, the President announced that the committee appointed to examine the returns for the election of the President of the Republic were entitled to the tribune. M. Waldeck Rousseau then read the report, which was long—congratulated the Assembly on the peaceful complexion of the Precion of the president of the formulated the Assembly on the peaceful complexion of the Free Soil gentlement to pursue a quite different course. The substance of the Wilmot Proviso, the Substance of the Substance o

the Assembly on the peaceful complexion of the Presidential struggle which had just terminated. It was evident that citizen Louis Napoleon was elected by an absolute majority; and the objection that he had lost his quality of French citizen, by being naturalized in Switzerland, was unanimously set aside. The report was unanimously adopted. Louis Napoleon then came forward, by request of the President, and took the following

Before God, and in the presence of the French, represented by the National Assembly, I swear to remain faithful to the Republic, and that I shall always forward its interests in all respects.

The tribune was assigned to the President of the Republic; and Prince Louis then read the following address with a good voice and emphasis: Citizen Representatives: The suffrages of the nation and the oath I have just taken trace out for me my future conduct. I shall follow it as a man of honor. I shall regard as enemies of our country all those who shall attempt to change by illegal means what all France has established. Between you and me, citizen representatives, there cannot be any real difference of opinion. Our wishes, our desires, are the same. I wish, like you, to place society on its true basis; to strengther Democratic institutions, and to alleviate the mise ries of that generous and intelligent people which has just given me such a striking proof of its confidence. The majority which I have obtained not only penetrates me with gratitude, but it will give to the new Government that moral force, without which there is no authority. With peac and order, our country can again improve, can cure its wounds, bring back the men that have been misled, and calm down passions. Animated by a sincere spirit of conciliation, I have called around me capable and patriotic men, who, in spite of the diversity of their political origin, are ready to devote themselves, with you, to the application of the Constitution, the improvement of the laws, and the glory of the Republic. A Government, coming into power, owe a debt of thanks to its predecessors, when the deposite of its authority is handed over to it intact; and in par ticular I owe it to the Hon. General Cavaignac say, that his conduct is worthy of the generosit of his character, and that sentiment of duty which is the first quality of a statesman. [Hear, hear.] We have, citizen representatives, a grand mission to fulfil—to found a Republic in the interest of all, and a just and firm Government, which shall be animated by a sincere desire of progress, without being either reactionary or Utopian. Let us be the men of the country—not the men of a party—and by the aid of God we will at least do good, if we

The movement confounded his unsuccessful opponent, and delighted the Chamber. When Cavaignac regained his composure, and discerned the nature of the salutation, it was too late to respond as his feelings dictated.

The motive for anticipating the time announced for the inauguration seems to have been the dread of an outbreak, that was to assume the form of a manifestation in favor of the empire; and this was to be at once the pretext and the signal for an insurrection by the Red Republicans.

On Sunday, the 24th, a grand review was held in the Champs Elysées of the National Guard. All passed off quietly. A slight incident, indica-All passed off quietly. A slight incident, indicative of the absence of prejudice against color among the Republicans of France, is worthy of notice in connection with this review. A black man, of very high stature, apparently about seventy years of age, and wearing the full uniform of the old Imperial Guard, appeared amongst the crowd in the Rue de la Revolution. He was greeted with the slave States into white slaves, who are marchcheers on all sides, and a passage made for him with as much respect as though he was a Marshal of France. He was an old trumpeter of the Guard, who had come out to do honor to the memory of

his Emperor by showing respect to the nephew. On December 28th, the new Ministry offered the Assembly a programme; the substance of which was the expression of an earnest desire for order-a feeling of regret that the State had been carried out of its path in the application of its resources to the removal of evils that could only be eradicated by individual effort—a complaint that French society has contracted the deplorable habit of relying on the Government for cures which, in other nations, proceed from individual activity. In the opinion of the new Ministry, the assistance of France should not be rashly pledged to any foreign nation, and a promise is given to observe the precaution whilst the power remains

with the present administration.

The French press freely express the opinion that O. Barrot will find it difficult to preserve the order for which he seems to yearn.

Marshal Bugeaud has been appointed to the command of the army of the Alps.

command of the army of the Alps.

Abd-el-Kader has petitioned the President to be set at liberty. The only hesitation about granting his well-written request, seems to be prompted by motives of prudence, for Algeria might suffer

from such an act of magnanimity. Austria, being unwilling to struggle for German unity, is gradually widening the breach between her Government and that of Prussia. It is only the promise of the Imperial Crown of Germany that holds Prussia to the Central Power. The joint efforts of Austria, Bavaria, and Saxony, will be exerted to withhold the glittering prize. Meanwhile the campaign against Hungary has Meanwhile the campaign against Hungary has commenced. Presburg, Tyrnan, Wieselburg, Kaschan, Cemorn, Gran, and Baal, have been successively taken from the Hungarians by the Imperial troops, commanded by Windischgratz and Jellachich in one direction, Count Webna in another, Field Marshal Dahlen in another.

PRUSSIA .- The National Zietung says, that Gen knowledge not furnished upon evidence which they affect to despise. All such cobweb barriers to a diversion of British capital and enterprise must prove futile. The President's message has added to the excitement. The cholera still threatens London, and in Scotland its ravages are very alarming. The Tory papers affect much anxiety for the result of a French scheme to indoctrinate the ouvriers of Great Britain with Communism. The London Brotherhood are to be made the instruments of this extensive propagation; and the whole of the works of the French Communist writers are to be published in a cheap form, and sold in numbers of the service of the service of the works of the French Communist writers are to be published in a cheap form, and sold in numbers of the service of the works of the French Communist writers are to be published in a cheap form, and sold in numbers of the service of the works of the French Communist writers are to be published in a cheap form, and sold in numbers of the service of the works of the French Communist writers are to be published in a cheap form, and sold in numbers of the service of the works of the French Communist writers are to be published in a cheap form, and sold in numbers of the service of the works of the French Communist writers are to be published in a cheap form, and sold in numbers of the service of the works of the French Communist writers are to be published in a cheap form, and sold in numbers of the service of the works of the French Communist writers are to be published in a cheap form, and sold in numbers of the service of the works of the French Communist writers are to be published in a cheap form, and sold in numbers of the service of the works of the French Communist writers are to be published in a cheap form, and sold in numbers of the service of the works of the French Communist writers are to be published in a cheap form, and sold in numbers of the service of the works of the French Communist writers are the service of the works of the provinces. This is

BELGIUM .- The Congressor Conference at Brussels will not take place immediately, as has been stated. Only three Powers have yet nominated heir representatives—namely, France, England and Sardinia. M. Ridolfi, who was to represen and Sardinia. M. Ridolfi, who was to represent Tuscany, has returned to Florence, and neither the Pope nor the King of Naples have selected their delegates. It is not likely that the Confer-nce will commence before the middle of January.

tory purposes. The fall is about one hundred feet, which will reach nearly the highest part of London. The maximum price is to be one cent the thousand gallons.

The first edition of Macauley's new History of England was exhausted in a couple of days. His effort to introduce a fresher style of narrative, and his liberalism, have thus met a hearty sanction from the British public.

France.—The prominent item of French news is the sudden inauguration of the President elect.

Course of Slaveholding Orators during the Late Can-BALTIMORE, January 15, 1849.

BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the National Era: I observe that Samuel W. Keenan, of West Alexander, Pennsylvania, is quoted by you, in

Free Soil gentlement o pursue a quite different course,?
I put the question to him, after the meeting adjourned, whether I was correct in inferring that he was opposed to the Proviso? to which he replied that he was.

It is not my purpose to comment upon these so apparently contradictory positions. I will leave their reconciliation to Mr. Pitts himself, to whom their reconciliation to Mr. Pitts himself, to whom I know your columns to be open. But I desire to embrace this opportunity to say, that the course pursued by Mr. Pitts, in his speeches during the Taylor campaign, (assuming him to be correctly reported by Mr. Keenan.) is a fair apecimen of the policy of the oratory by which General Taylor's election was carried in many portions of the non-slaveholding States. It was no uncommon thing for Taylor speakers to be imported from slaveholding States, for the purpose of showing how holding States, for the purpose of showing how perfectly reliable General Taylor was upon the question of slavery-restriction! For this purpose Mr. Pitts was, doubtless, taken to Pennsylvania, as also to Ohio. For a like purpose, the honorable Mr. Evans, of this State, was invited to Pennsylvania, and such men as Senator Metcalfe, and Messrs. Letcher, Chambers, and others, from Kentucky, to Qhio! Why, I heard of these imported slaveholding orators at every turn in Ohio, and of their very plausible arguments to convince the Buckeyes that their candidate was a friend of Freedom although devilled in the convenience.

Buckeyes that their candidate was a friend of Freedom, although dwelling in the midst of slave-holders, and being not only among, but of them—aye, one of that worst class, the absence planters. It was not uncommon for them to refer, in their speeches, to the wondrous change which had come over their own feelings with respect to the "peculiar institution," in order to indicate how consistently their candidate might stand ready to comply with the wishes of the people of the free States on the subject of the Provise! I need not tell you how incredulous they found most of the tell you how incredulous they found most of the Buckeyes to be. The official returns of the votes of that stiff-necked generation saves me that

Your correspondent refers to the fact of Mr. Pitts's being a member of the present General Assembly of Virginia, in language which indicates that he is hopefully exultant over the fact. I sincerely trust he may not be disappointed in his expectations of Mr. Pitts. I hope he may prove true pectations of Mr. Pitts. I hope he may prove true to the feelings and interests of Western Virginia in general, and Wheeling in particular. In so doing, he will show himself, indeed, no friend of slavery, whatever may be the phase of the ques-tion presented for his consideration. Ohio county has long been misrepresented in Congress as well as in the councils of Virginia. It needs but a glance at the present sleepy condition of Wheeling, compared with her flourishing free neighbor, Pittsburg, to show what her true interests are; and, as to the feelings of the masses of her population. I desire no better indication than a mee cannot achieve great things.

When the President concluded this address, he weeks after the meeting above referred to. There was evidently much "Free Soil" feeling among a large portion of the audience. I may be told that it did not show itself in the vote subsequently taken. Grant it. But let us not forget that the franchise is not free in Virginia—that all the nonhousekeeping portion of the artisans in her man-ufactories are cut off from that precious right ence of the viva voce requirement in voting, the franchise is worth but little to the residue of her dependent population! With the ear and eye of employer upon the employee, it is aski much to expect a free expression from the labor-ing classes on such a question as that of Free Soil in a slave State. Oh! well do the slaveocracy of Virginia, as of Kentucky and other slaveholding States, know the power of the ballot, and the importance to their own selfish interest of withhold-

> States! I might dwell at some length upon the tyranny of this system of restricted suffrage and the viva voce, converting as it does the toiling millions of the slave States into white slaves, who are marched in platoons to the polls, at the will of their employers, to reflect their opinions; but I will not pursue the subject further. If I have said enough to direct thereto the attention of any who have never pondered it in this light before, I shall not have written in vain.
>
> I conclude by expressing the hope that, while not forgetting the interests of his own grievously wronged section of Virginia in other important respects, the gentleman, whose political position is the chief topic of this letter, will exert his influence to the utmost for the purpose of removing

fluence to the utmost for the purpose of removing from the Constitution of his State the stains to which I have pointed in this incidental manner. claimed for him by your correspondent.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1849.

Mr. Tuck asked leave to offer the following solution, which, being objected to, was not re-Whereas the evils of war are acknowledged

by all civilized nations, and the calamities, indi-vidual and general, which are inseparably con-nected with it, have attracted the attention of many humane and enlightened citizens of this and other countries; and whereas it is the disposition of the People of the United States to cooperate with others in all appropriate and judicious exertions to prevent a recurrence of national conflicts: therefore,
"Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Af-

fairs be directed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing a correspondence to be opened by the Secretary of State with foreign Governments, on the subject of procuring treaty stipulations for the reference of all future disputes to a friendly arbitration, or for the establishment instead thereof of a Congress of Nations to determine in-ternational law and settle international dis-The House resumed the consideration of the

Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, the question pending being upon sundry amendments relating to the mileage of members of Congress. After debate, and action upon some of the mendments,
The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1849.

SENATE.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to reduce the rates of postage.

Mr. Niles submitted several amendments, upon which considerable debate ensued. The general feature of the bill is, the reduction of postage on feature of the bill is, the reduction of postage on half ounce letters to three cents for any distance in the United States. As the bill is still under discussion, and the proposed amendments numer-ous, we postpone a further statement of its char-acter until passed, when we will give it in full. Without concluding the action upon the pro-

posed amendments, The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. After the reception of reports from commit-

The House went into Committee on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, and expended the day in the consideration of amendments relat-ing to the mileage and compensation of members of Congress.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1849. SENATE.

On motion by Mr. Douglas, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to establish the Territory of Minesota.

Mr. Butler rose, not to oppose the bill, but to remind the Senate, that the Territory of Minesota.

sota comprised 20,000 square miles of the "Northwest" Territory, which, by the Ordinance of 1787, was to be made into five States only, instead of six, as would be the case on the passage of this bill. He considered this proceeding a breach faith, but, at the same time, he knew of no rem-

edy.

After the adoption of sundry amendments, the bill was laid over until to morrow.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of private bills, which consumed the remainder

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill and considered and disposed of numerous amendments thereto.

Among the amendments adopted, was one, moved by Mr. Sawyer, abolishing flogging in the navy. Also, one appropriating \$14,000 for refiting the President's mansion.

Without coming to any conclusion on the bill, the Committee rows and

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1849. SENATE. TERRITORY OF MINESOTA The Senate resumed the consideration of bill to establish the Territorial Government

Minesota, which, after some little convers was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading was read a third time, and passed. REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.

The bill to reduce the rates of postage wagain taken up, and, after debate and amenment, was laid over until Monday next. After the consideration of Executive the Senate adjourned to Monday next. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker having announced the busine first in order to be the motion made by Mr. Sa yer, on the 8th instant, to reconsider the vote by which the House on that day rejected the bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Anton The House proceeded to the consideration

Mr. Toombs, who was entitled to the floor, resumed the debate in a speech which occupied an hour in its delivery.

Mr. Duer then obtained the floor, and, after s few remarks, moved the previous question, which was seconded by the House, and the main ques-

Mr. Wentworth moved that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table. This motion

was not agreed to. The question then recurred on the motion to

reconsider, and it was decided in the affirmative, by the following vote:

Yras—Messrs. Adams, Atkinson, Barringer, Barrow, Beale, Bedinger, Birdsall, Bocock, Botts, Bowlin, Boyd, Boyden, Brady, Bridges, Brodhead, William G. Brown, Charles Brown, Albert G. Brown, Buckner, Burt, Cabell, Chapman, Clapp, Franklin Clark, Beverly L. Clark, Clingman, Howell Cobb, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Cocke, Crisfield, Crozier, Cummins, Daniel, Donnell, Garnett Duncan, Dunn, Featherston, Flournoy, French, Fulton, Gaines, Goggin, Green. Flournoy, French, Fulton, Gaines, Goggin, Green, W. P. Hall, Hammons, Haralson, Harris, Hill, Hilliard, Isaac E. Holmes, G. S. Houston, John W. Houston, Inge, Charles J. Ingersoll, Andrew Johnson, Geo. W. Jones, John W. Jones, Kaufman, Thomas Butler King, La Sere, Ligon, Lumpkin, Lynde, Maclay, McClernand, McDow-ell, McKay, McLane, Job Mann, Meade, Moreell, McKay, McLane, Job Mann, Meade, Morehead, Morse, Murphy, Nicoll, Outlaw, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps, Pillsbury, Preston, Richardson, Richey, Shepperd, Stanton, Stephens, Tallmadge, Taylor, Thomas, J. Thompson, Richard W. Thompson, John B. Thompson, Robert A. Thompson, Tompkins, Toombs, Venable, Wick, Williams, and Woodward—98.

Navs—Messrs. Abbott, Ashmun, Belcher, Bingham, Blackmar, Blanchard, Canby, Cathcart, Collamer, Collins, Conger, Cranston, Crowell, Darling, Dickey, Dickinson, Dixon, Eckert, Edwards, Embree, Nathan Evans, Faran, Farrelly, Fisher Embree, Nathan Evans, Faran, Farrelly, Fisuer, Freedley, Fries, Giddings, Gott, Greeley, Grin-nell, N. K. Hall, Jas. G. Hampton, Moses Hamp-ton, Henley, Henry, Hubbard, Hudson, Hunt, Irvin, Jenkins, James H. Johnson, Kellogg, Kennon, Lahm, William T. Lawrence, Sidney Law-rence, Lincoln, Lord, McClelland, McIlvaine, Horace Mann, Marsh, Marvin, Miller, Morris, Nelson, Nes, Newell, Palfrey, Peaslee Peck, Petrie, Pettit, Pollock, Putnam well, Root, Rumsey, St. John, Sawyer, Schenck, Sherrill, Smart, Caleb B. Smith, Truman Smith, Starkweather, Charles E. Stuart, Strohm, Thurs. ton, Tuck, Turner, Vinton, Warren, Wentworth White, Wilmot, and Wilson—92.

The question then recurring on the passage of Mr. Cabell moved the previous question, which was seconded; and the vote being taken, it resulted as follows:

YEAS-Messrs. Adams, Atkinson, Barringer Barrow, Beale, Bedinger, Birdsall, Bocock, Botts, Bowlin, Boyd, Boyden, Brady, Bridges, Brod-head, William G. Brown, Charles Brown, Albert G. Brown, Buckner, Burt, Cabell, Chapman, Clapp, Franklin Clark, Beverly L. Clark, Cling-man, Howell Cobb, W. R. W. Cobb, Cocke, Crisfield, Crozier, Cummins, Daniel, Donnell, Duncan Dunn, Featherston, Flournoy, French, Fulton, Gaines, Goggin, Green, Willard P. Hall, Hammons, Haralson, Harris, Hill, Hilliard, Isaac E. Holmes, George S. Houston, John W. Houston, Inge, Charles J. Ingersoll, Andrew Johnson, G. W. Jones, John W. Jones, Kanfman, T. B. King, La Sere, Levin, Ligon, Lumpkin, Lynde, Maclay, McClernand, McDowell, McKay, McLane, Job Mann, Meade, Morehead, Morse, Murphy, Nicoll, Outlaw, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps, Pillsbury, Preston, Rhett, Richardson, Richey, Shepperd, Stanton, Stephens, Tallmadge, Taylor, Thomas, Jas. Thompson, Jacob Thompson, R. W. Thompson, John B. Thompson, Robert A. Thompson, Tompkins, Toombs, Venable, Wick, Williams, and Woodward—101 and Woodward-101.

Navs-Messrs. Abbott, Ashmun, Belcher, Bingam, Blackmar, Blanchard, Canby, Catheart, Colham, Blackmar, Blanchard, Canby, Cathcart, Collamer, Collins, Conger, Cranston, Crowell Darling, Dickey, Dickinson Dixon, Duer, Eckert, Edwards, Embree, Nathan Evans, Faran, Farrelly, Fisher, Freedley, Fries, Giddings, Gott, Greeley, Gregoxy, Nathan K. Hall, James G. Hampton, Moses Hampton, Henley, Henry, Hubbard, Hudson, Hunt, Irvin, Jenkins, James H. Lehnen, Kellege, Kenney, D. New, College, Kenney, Landson, Hunt, Livin, Jenkins, James H. bard, Hudson, Hunt, Irvin, Jenkins, James H. Johnson, Kellogg, Kennon, D. P. King, Lahm, William T. Lawrence, Sidney Lawrence, Lincoln, Lord, McClelland, McIlvaine, Horace Mann, Marsh, Marvin, Miller, Morris, Mullin, Nelson, Nes, Newell, Palfrey, Peaslee, Peck, Petrie, Pet-tit, Pollock, Putnam, Reynolds, Robinson, Rock-hill, Julius Rockwell, John A. Rockwell, Root, sey, St. John, Sawyer, Schenck, Sherr rt, Caleb B. Smith, Robert Smith, Trun Smith, Starkweather, Charles E. Stuart, Strohm Thurston, Tuck, Turner, Vinton, Warren, Went White, Wilmot, and Wilson-94.

So the bill passed.

After the consideration of some further business of no general interest, the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1849 SENATE.
The Senate did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to establish a Board for the settlement of private claims against the United State After debate, and action upon numerous amend ments, without coming to any conclusion, the Committee rose, and The House adjourned.

MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1849.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. In the House, the Territorial bills were made the special order of the day for the 30th instant.

A motion to suspend the rules for the purpose of introducing a bill to retrocede the District of Columbia, failed—yeas 77, nays 114.

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Gaings of Kontroky asked leave to

Saines, of Kentucky, asked leave to present a pe tition from the City Council, praying Congress to empower the corporate authorities of Washington and Georgetown to prohibit the external slave

A motion made by Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, to adjourn, failed by a large majority. Mr. Gaines was prevailed on (by some Northern men, we understand) to withdraw his request for leave, and present the petition the most day, under the wale

Mr. Feote communical in the Senate upon the article of Judge Morress in the National Intelligencer. [We give the article in another place.]
Mr. Corwin vindicated the Judge.
The bill to resume the duties on certain articles of Canadian growth, &c., was taken up, and Mr. Dix addressed the Senate in support of it.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation l

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—At a meeting of this corporation, held on Thursday last, the name of lared Sparks, LL. D., was submitted for the presidency, in place of the Hon. Edward Everett, resigned. The nomination is subject to the confirmation of the Board of Overseers, which will meet the first of Fall.

THE NATIONAL ERA. WASHINGTON, JANUARY 25, 1849 &S-NOTICE.

ions to the Era, whether on business aper, or for publication, should be addressed to G. BAILEY, Jun., Washington, D. C.

Correspondents.—Several pieces of poetry reat merit are on file Grace Greenwood is welcom A critique on Whittier's Poems, by J. G. For-

aan, will appear soon. TEE STATE OF THE QUESTION.

We have observed in many of our exchanges from the free States, editorial remarks, evincing rather an exulting confidence that the territorial question will be easily adjusted, on terms favorable to Liberty. We do not share in such confidence. Our fears are greater than our hopes-We distrust this Congress. The majority in the House, we apprehend, has not firmness enough to | bill. withstand the pro-slavery influences brought to bear against it. It lacks unity in its counsels, decision, fixedness of plan. Timid advisers. office-expectants, party backs, have too much influence. Were there no alternative formally presented but the question, Proviso or no Proviso, we could not doubt the decision. The majority in the House, in the face of the non-slaveholding constituencies, which have spoken their will on this subject in explicit terms, would not dare to vote down the Proviso. Nor did it dare to vote own Gott's resolution. But, there are more ways than one of defeating an obnoxious measure. That resolution, it will be remembered, was effectually defeated, but there is not a member of the majority who will not exclaim, "Thou canst not say I did it!" Nobody did it-it was simply effected by a concurrence of circumstances-but that concurrence was arranged by the file leaders, so artfully as to accomplish the death of the resolution, and yet shield them from responsibility. Similar trickery may be attempted on the Terriorial Question, and the folly of some of the anti-

slavery men may crown it with success. For example: an influential Whig letterwriter magnifies the danger to be apprehended from the Southern Conclave-expatiates upon the patriotism of the Southern Whigs, and, by pointing out the terrible difficulties they have to encounter in the task of keeping both ends of the Union together, manufactures a sort of claim for them upon the sympathies and forbearance of their Northern brethren-winding up with the appeal, why will the Northern members persist in their agitating course? Why will they not reciprocate the magnanimity of these noble patriots, by abstaining from pushing any exciting measures? If this mean anything, it means, that the non-slaveholders ought to abandon the Proviso, and accept some compromise, because the Southern Whigs of Congress have most patriotically refused to turn conspirators against the Federal Union!

Next, we have the insidious project of Douglas, and the endorsement of it by Horace Greeley, as a measure calculated to allay agitation! When did Mr Greelev catch the korror of agitation? And now we note another eccentric move of this gentleman. We copy from his correspond-

ence in the Trilame, dated January 15th : "I shall not attempt to give the division in Committee on the adoption of Mr. Calhoun's address, nor shall I be foremost to make publie the vote thereon. Let each come out through some one who obtains his information on this subject through channels and under circumstances which impose on him no restraint as to their promulgation. But this much I will say, for it is truth that ought to be generally known the Southern Whigs will be party neither in word nor deed to any attempt to divide the Union because ries. They know well that such exclusion is a fixed fact—a part of the necessity of the case and they are fally resolved not to sever the Union on account of it. They would greatly prefer that the Wilmot Proviso in terms should not be enacted by Congress, deeming such enactment a need-less irritation and alarm of many of their conand alarm of many of their constituents-but, Proviso or no Proviso, they never expect to see a foot of slave territory west of the Rio Grande. At least half of them would not have slavery extended if they could. They resist strenuously, for the reason above mentioned, not because they expect or wish to ex-

tend slavery.

"No—the real, vital question to be yet settled the real, vital question to be yet section is not Proviso or No Proviso—though it is greatly desirable, for the sake of the principle and our national honor, that the Proviso should be enacted—the vital question is, Shall free New Mexico be smallowed by slave Texas? All but a few blind fanatics understand by this time that slavery cannot get across the Rio Grande, but it may grasp a new Territory as large as New England by abporoning three-lourths of New Mexico, under the pretence of organizing Upper Texas. Let all who feel an interest in the preservation of Free Soil from the curse of slavery keep their eye fixed on this point; for here is the real ground of contest. Victory will be achieved or defeat endured here?" sorbing three-fourths of New Mexico, under the

If we understand it, the intention of all this is, to minify the question of slavery as connected with the Territory of California. The Southern Whigs do not expect slavery to go there - half of them do not wish it-"all but a few blind fanatics understand that slavery cannot go across the Rio Grande "-therefore, let us not be troubled about California, the Proviso is a humbug, a cause of needless irritation-in fact, the question is not, Proviso or no Proviso! That is what Mr Buchanan and all the Cass men told us during the late canvass. Mr. Greeley seems to occupy their ground-to have become a convert to their opinions.

When men who have carned some reputation by their advocacy of the policy of slavery-restric tion, begin to put forth such sentiments as these, what can be expected of the fence men, the two faced men, the trimmers, the doughfaces? The supporters of slavery take their ground, and maintain it. They turn neither to the right nor to the left. They are not constantly shifting their position. Their ground from the beginning has been, resistance to any and every measure de signed or tending to shut the door against the introduction of slavery into the new Territories This they have steadily and unitedly maintained, while the professed friends of freedom in the Territories have been backing and filling, now standing on this tack, then on that, so as to put it out of the power of any man to say how they would finally lay their course.

We stand by the Proviso. It is the one efficient measure. It has been tried in the Ordinance of 1787, and the experience of half a century attests its efficacy. It is nonsense to talk of its irritating the South. It baffles and irritates those members of the slaveholding caste who are de voted to slavery-propagandism, or would maintain the supremacy of slaveholding counsels i the Government, but nobody else. If half the Southern Whigs do not wish slavery to go to California, let them vote the Proviso, and be manly enough to tell their constituents that they could not but support a time-honored policy of the Government, originated by Thomas Jefferson, and demanded by the spirit of the age. If no one but a blind fanatic fears that slavery will pass the Rio Grande, we are a blind fanatic. Slavery will go, just wherever it is permitted to go. It would re been rooted and grounded in Illinois and Indiana at this day, had it not been for the Ordinance of 1787. Even with the Ordinance to sustain them, the opponents of the system came near occumbing to the desperate effort made to intro
nce slavery into those States. All this talk about lavery being incapable of transference to Caliornia is speculation—nothing more. # true, an dinance of man in harmony with an ordinance of nature, will do no harm. If false, express enactment is necessary. At all events, how dare any legislator, having the right to act upon the subject, and who is penetrated with a conviction of the incalculable ourses of slavery, think for one moment of leaving in doubt the question, one moment of leaving in doubt the question, whether our Pacific empire shall be a home for freemen, or a prison house for slaves?

The course for a sincere friend of freedom in

chance for dodgers. It is a simple question. Let that bill be taken up first. Establish for California, as has been done for Oregon, a Territorial Government, excluding slavery. Put the bill but, in its bearings on Congress, potential. It through the House. If the Senate defeat it, or was never intended by the majority engaged in the President, be it so. The country will know it, to touch the Union; but it was always intendwhere to place the responsibility. If it be passed, then the friends of freedom stand on vantage ground in dealing with New Mexico. The its principal managers, cannot be accomplished on of boundary can be disposed of more it is not a failure, because the principal object i easily. Texas would probably be glad to compromise all her claims, in exchange for the asself-interest of some Northern men, and created sumption of some of her obligations. But, undoubtedly, there is more danger in dealing with the bill concerning New Mexico, on account of the complication created by the boundary quesion; as some Northerners, whose sympathies are with slavery, though their eyes are upon their uthern organization. tituents, would be apt to play into the hands This demonstration answered its main purpos f the slaveholders, under cover of doing justice

bring it up as the first issue, Mr. Greeley should labor to obtain a judgment first on the California But, it seems to us that his views are calculated ated to pave the way for the support by some Northern Whig members of the new bill ouglas, which is as follows: "That Congress doth consent, that from an after the 4th day of July next, all that portion of the territory of the United States, which is in-cluded within the following limits, to wit: begin-ning in the Pacific ocean, three leagues from shore on the parallel of 41 deg. 30 min. of north the whip, for the team was now submissive on the parallel of 41 deg. 30 min. of north

latitude; thence running west on said parallel t the summit of the Sierra Nevada or Californi nountains; thence south along the summit of said range of mountains, to the parallel of 34 deg. and range of mountains, to the parallel of 34 deg, and 30 min. of north latitude; thence west along said parallel to the ocean; thence north to the place of beginning, including the islands adjacent to the shore, shall constitute one State; and with the assent of the people thereof, the same is hereby declared to be one of the States of this Union, from and after said date, on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever, with the unconditional reservation to the United States of all right of property in the public domain and other property ceded to the United States by the treaty of peace concluded with the Republic of Mexico, 2d February, 1848, free from taxes or assessments of any kind by said State, and also the power of disposing of the same, including the right of adjusting all claims and titles to lands derived from foreign Governments, in such man-ner as Congress shall prescribe. "Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the act-

to Texas. For this reason, instead of desiring to

ing Governor of California, so soon as he shall be provided with a copy of this sct, to the end that the people may have an opportunity of establishing for themselves a constitution and republican form of Government for said State prior to ceed to lay off the country embraced within the limits of the proposed State into convenient dis-tricts, for the election of delegates to a convenfor the purpose of forming a State constitu ion; and shall designate the time and place of holding the election in each district, appoint the officers to conduct the same, and prescribe the mode of making the returns thereof; and shall apportion the delegates, fifty in all, among the several districts, as near as may be, according to the number of legal voters in each; and he shall also designate the time and place for the assembling of said convention. Every white male citizen of the United States, including those who shall have become such under the provisions of the said treaty with Mexico, being actual residents of the proposed State, and having attained the age of twenty-one years, shall be entitled to vote at said election

"SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the laws

sent of Congress to the organization of California as a State, and pledges the faith of the Government to its admission into the Union, without any reference whatever to the fact whether its con stitution shall tolerate or exclude slavery. If the people should form a constitution tolerating it, they could plead this bill, should it become law. against any attempt made to exclude them.

It will not do. We might as well settle the uestion now as at a future time. The resolve of the Free Soil party is, No more Slave States, as well as no Slave Territory. Where is the manliness of postponing an issue that must be met and

MILEAGE AND PAY OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS. An article published some time ago in the

New York Tribune, on the mileage of members of Congress, showing the inequitable operation of the existing law on that subject, produced some sensation in Congress. Mr. Sawyer, appropriating it as a personal matter, took occasion to make " personal explanation," in which he dealt quit verely with its author, understood to be Mr. Greeley. This led to a series of similar explanations, so that the great object of the article in question was accomplished—the attention of the country and of Congress was aroused to the necessity of devising some reform in the mileage ystem. Mistakes, it is true, were shown to have been made in the tables prepared in the Tribune the comments of the writer were not in the best taste; and injustice was done, unintentionally we presume, to some members. But there can be no doubt that, taken in connection with the labors of Judge Embree, it has answered a very good

The remedy proposed by Judge Embree, and stimate the mileage by the shortest mail route. oppressively on many of the Western members.

omfortable as they are in the East, An amendment to this proposition was adopted, few days ago, in Committee of the Whole on embers of Congress a fixed salary, with mileage the rate of ten cents per mile, instead of eight ollars a day, and eight dollars mileage for every wenty miles. This arrangement would operate system. It would tend to make the position of a attempt to say how many of those Whigs and fied. It would abridge the sessions of Congress; the yeas or the absentees, voted in the affirmafor certainly the idea of eight dollars a day is tive, or refused to vote, or absented themselves calculated to reconcile many members to the habit from a sense of duty; how many from a convic of talking when they should be acting, and makes them good-natured under the everlasting dropping of speeches which bear no kind of relationship to the question under consideration. Above all, the arrangement would be right. Members generally are married men. They must either ring their families with them, thereby subjecting them to serious inconvenience, and themelves to great expense, or they must pay expensive board here, and keep up their establishorego all hope of advancing their interests in usiness at home, as their absence twice in two years, once for three or four months, and again for six or eight, is generally incompatible with proper attention to their private interests.

"THE REPUBLICAN."

"The Republican" is the title of a new paper ust commenced at Hartford, Conn which all the Free Soil papers of the State have been merged, and which is issued under the editorial auspices of William H. Burleigh, well known, not only by his distinguished anti-slavery services, but by his contributions to the general literature of our country.

"The Republican" is a large and beautiful sheet, and does honor to the Free Soil organization in Connecticut. Its editor is making it all such a paper ought to be, efficient for the organization, of great interest to the general re-The course for a sincere friend of freedom in the Territories is plain. In the case of Califormay receive, as it deserves, a bountiful support.

THE PACHECO CLAIM-ANOTHER TRIUMPH. nia, there is no question of boundary, allowing a

> The Slaveholding Caucus at the Capitol, view a panie in others; and, as recent votes show there is now a sufficient number of these classe to give the Slaveholders in the House their ac tomed predominance. Their ascendency was aspended, not subverted and it was that sus ension that led to the notable device of a grand

we repeat. Gott's resolution, after having been passed, was reconsidered, and defeated. This was the first effect-a real triumph for Slavery, for it showed the reviving ascendency of its supporters. No wonder Messrs. Stephens, Toombs Gentry, McKay, and all Texas, thought it advisable on the 15th to back out. Mr. Calhoun and his few followers, real enemies of the Union, had been used to effect—the North was frightened better not push it to the wall-even a coward will fight when he cannot run. They put up who had kicked out of the traces were back again These gentlemen had not overlooked the fact that the bill to pay for Pacheco's slave, which had een lost once, was in a fair way to be reconsidered, and the amende honorable was likely to be made by the passage of the bill. And they probably recollected that the Senate, by the aid of Northern votes, had received a petition in behalf of Colonization one day, and the next refused to receive a petition praying Congress to exclude Slavery from the Territories. In the name of ommon sense and common decency, what grievances could they complain of? Their demands complied with, their exactions all submitted to manifesto of complaints against the North would have been ludicrous. Men would have suspected them of mockery.

Ah! this secret conclave is the ruling spirit of the hour. Congress talks very freely, but it is easy to see how it will act. This great Pacheco claim-this claim for the value of a slave who was hired by a United States officer, betook himself to the everglades, fought with the Indians against the whites, was taken in arms as an enemy, and as an enemy sent out of the Territory. for the purpose of securing the lives of the inhabitants-after having been denied once, before t was exactly known on what deadly purpose the secret conclave was set, has, since the terrible disclosure, been acknowledged.

Friday in every week is set apart for the con sideration of private bills. In the short session there are thirteen Fridays. The private calendar is loaded with bills for the relief of widows entitled to pensions for their husbands' services in the field of battle, of mutilated soldiers, of men who have been damaged in divers ways by the action of the Government or its agents. All these have been pestponed, and five of the thirteen Fridays have been consumed in the discussion of this claim of the heirs of Pacheco for the value not vote at all, being in their seats or absent, were

the following Thompson, Ia. Taylor, O. Tallmadge, N. Y.-Brady, Pa. Butler, Pa. Rose, N. Y Duncan, O. Grinnell, Mass Silvester, N. Y Slingerland, N. Y. Hale, Mass Van Dyke, N. J.-1 J. R. Ingersoll, Pa. DEMOCRATS. YEAS. Birdsall, N. Y.

Murphy, N. Y.
Maclay, N. Y.
McClernand, Ill.
Nicoll, N. Y.
Richardson, Ill. Brown, Pa. Bridges, Pa Brodhead, Pa Clapp, Me. Clark, Me Richey, O. Cummins, O. Wick, Ia. C. J. Ingersell, Pa. Williams, Me.-20 Lynde, Wis. Edsall, N. J.

Strong, Pa. Thompson, Iowa. Wiley, Me.—6. Ficklin, Ill. Leffler, lows. Certain members may always be relied on by

the Slave Power, and to see their names in one or other of thest lists awakens no surprise. Among them we may name Levin, Birdsall, Charles Brown of Pennsylania, Bridges, Brodhead, Clapp, Clark, Wiley, Williams, Ingersoll, Job Mann. Murphy, J. A. McClernand, Ficklin, Richardson Richey, Wick Miller, Kennon, and Sawyer of Ohio, belong to the same category, but they voted against the claim, it being their habit to distrust all private claims. Then there is a class of members whose sympathies are clearly with the slave favored, we believe, by Mr Greeley, proposed to holders, but they are not so reliable as those just nentioned. Among these we reckon Brady, But As explained by Mr. Root, this would operate ler, Dunn, R. W. Thompson of Indiana, Taylor and Edwards of Ohio, Hammons of Me., Lynde ne mail routes in the West not being quite so of Wisconsin, Maclay of New York, Leffler of Iowa, Strong of Pennsylvania, Van Dyke and Edsall, of New Jersey. Another class of members is composed of those who, like Messrs. Vinthe state of the Union, which seems to us to em- ton, Caleb and Truman Smith, &c., having no ody a very sensible policy. It proposes to allow particular feeling for Slavery or against it, are wise, patriotic, moderate men, always desirous of postponing indefinitely these "agitating" ques

Now, we shall not undertake to say, how many equally as any that could be devised. It would of those set down as absentees were present in emedy the gross abuses of the present mileage their seats, and refused to vote. We shall not nember of Congress more respectable and digni- Democrats from the free States, set down among tion that the Federal Constitution recognise human beings as property; how many, from a habit of subservience to the slaveholders; how many, from the prejudices of birth and education how many, with a view to increase their chances for office under a Slaveholding Administration how many, to keep up brotherly love between the Northern and Southern sections of their parties; how many, from a profound apprehensis of the Southern Caucus, and a fearful looking ments at home—a double expenditure being thus for the horrors of Disunion, to be let loose from nourred. In a majority of cases, too, they must that Pandora's bex. It is not for us to pronounce upon the motives of these gentlemen. All we can do is to note the course of events in connection with their votes, and leave to their constitu ents the task of inquiring into the matter. What ever may be their motives, this much we have a right ao say: they are not such representative of the great, all paramount interest of Human Liberty, as the crisis demands. The true friends of Freedom must be better represented, or Sla very will continue to bear sway in our Federal

THE DEMOCRACY OF INDIANA.

The State Convention of the Demo of Indians, held at Indianapolis on the 8th January, nominated Joseph A. Wright for Governor, and Joseph H. Lane for Lieutenant Governor. The Washington Union notices the proces generally, but it does not inform its re the Convention, in laying down a creed for the Democracy of Indiana, avowed adherence to the Wilmot Proviso, as follows:

Resolved, That the institution of slavery ought oduced into any Territory where it does not now exist.

"Resolved, That inasmuch as New Mexico and

California are, in fact and in Law, free Territ ries, it is the duty of Congress to prevent the it troduction of slavery within their limits.²⁷ The following resolution was also passed: "Resolved, That it is a cardinal doctrine of the

Democratic party, to reduce the price of the pub-lic lands, and to make donations of the same to actual settlers in limited parcels." It further resolved that a Convention ought to

e held to amend the Constitution, so as to incorporate the following provisions: "1. That no public debt shall be contracted, without laying a tax at the same time for paying the interest annually, and for the gradual redemption of the principal, nor until the proposal to contract such debt shall have been submitted for

contract such debt shall have been submitted for decision to the people, at a General Assembly.

"2. That the sessions of the General Assembly shall hereafter be held once in two years only, except in cases of emergency, when the Governor may call a special session.

"3. That all elections by the Legislature shall be given race instead of by beliet."

be viva voce, instead of by ballot. The first provision would be just right, with a single exception-"in case of civil war or inva-

The second is good.

The third, we suppose, is designed to abridge the independence of members of the Legislature, and make them directly accountable to their respective Parties.

POSTAGE REFORM.

The people are in advance of Congress on the bject of postage reform. Mr. Goggin, of the mmittee on the Post Office and Post Roads, has made several efforts to induce the House to take up his bill, reducing the rates of postage, or to fix a day for its consideration, but without suc ess. Only five weeks of the session remain, and we do not believe the House will devote much time, if any, to action upon it. This is the less to be regretted, as it falls far short of the denands of the Public. The retention of the franking privilege in his bill, and the reduction of the rates only to five cents, are enough to con-

Mr. Dixon a few days since introduced a bill o abolish wholly the franking privilege. It was read a first and second time. A motion to lay it upon the table failed, showing that the majority s in favor of some action on the subject. A demand for the previous question was not sustained, showing that the majority is not prepared to adopt such a measure, while the postage

ates continue as they are. In the Senate, the bill reported by Mr. Niles. xing three cents, as a uniform rate for all disances, on letters not weighing over half an ounce, has been from time to time under discussion, but the members do not appear to enter with spirit into the consideration of the subject. Very few nanifest any interest in it. Many seats are va cant, and the members who attend the discussion eem vacant, too. We speak only to the extent f our own observations. There may have been times when more interest in the question was

displayed. We were surprised, during the debate last Wednesday, to hear Mr. Allen of Ohio avow nimself in favor of maintaining the franking privilege. He contended that it was a great pop-

of the United States, so far as they are not locally inapplicable, are hereby extended to and declared to be in force in said State; and until the next general census, the said State shall be entitled to one Representative in the Congress of the United States.

It will be seen that this bill contains no inter diction of slavery—no provision, announcing the purpose of Congress to make the existence or toleration of slavery in the new State a bar to its admission. On the contrary, it declares the consent of Congress to the organization of California

of a slave whom the people of Florida ought rather to have paid the Government for conveying from their borders. Last Friday, it being the franking privilege to members of Congress, I have been heard upon that subject before. My mind is unchangeable. I took the ground in favor of it, and have always maintained it as a great public privilege, and the only one Government has extended to the mass of the people. All other privileges are confined to small bodies of men. The franking privilege are confined to small bodies of men. The franking privilege are confined in savetended to the mass of the people. All other privileges are confined to the bill was then passed by a vote of 101 to 94!

No member from a slaveholding State, we believe, voted against it. The members from the first borders. Last Friday, it being in the franking privilege to members of Congress, I have been heard upon that subject before. My mind is unchangeable. I took the ground in favor of it, and have always maintained it as a great public privileges are confined to the mass of the people. All other privileges are confined to the member, but the privilege of the provilege of the member, but the privilege of the provilege that the franking privilege are confined to the franking privilege are confined to the franking privilege are confined to the provilege are confined to the provilege are confined to the p " With regard to the propriety of continuing bers of Congress, which members of Congress ves would undoubtedly be extremely glad themselves would undoubtedly be extremely given to get rid of, if they could do so without giving to get rid of, if they could do so without giving umbrage to their constituents, who have so long enjoyed the benefit of this privilege, and who would therefore be so unwilling to be deprived

The mass of the people are infinitely more interested in the establishment of low postage than in the maintenance of the franking privilege. When postage was twenty-five cents on a single letter, a pensioner or land claimant must have greatly enjoyed the privilege of sending his numerous documents to the representative, free. When the rates shall be reduced to two cents, for all distances, even these classes of correspondents will not deen it a very grievous burden to pay their own post-

As for the mass of the people being interested in the franking privilege, it is a mere notion. The great majority of the voters of a Congressional district send nothing to their representative, and receive nothing from him. Here and there a busy politician carries on a correspondence Then there are some persons who like to use the representative as an agent for the transaction of isiness in which the public is not concerned. A few prominent men, and the editors of newspapers, are honored with occasional documents, some of which have appeared in the newspapers months before. But, nine-tenths of the people have nothing more to do with a member of Congress than

to vote for or against him, and watch his yeas and nays. Ten thousand copies of the report of the Committee on the California bill of Mr. Douglas were ordered to be printed. This gives about 333 to each State. Senators Allen and Corwin have two million constituents, of whom, we may set down one-third as adults. Three hundred and thirty-three of these documents distributed among six hundred and sixty-six thousand adults, wil be one copy to every two thousand people! And this is a pretty fair specimen of the great public use of this franking privilege. Two or three hundred people in every million may be accommodated, but it is at the expense of the million, who are deprived of low postage in consequence

Mr. Allen need not be apprehensive of giving imbrage to the people of Ohio, his constituents. They will gladly exempt him from the burden of ranking, if he will but labor to secure them relief from high postage. If he is anxious to confer a great privilege upon them, let him prevail upon s brother Senators to do as much for the People of the United States, as the monarchy and aristocracy of Great Britain have done for the British people.

We observe that the policy of exempting from postage all newspapers carried in the mails to any oint not exceeding fifty miles from the place of ublication is again brought forward. We have ever seen the justice or wisdom of such a policy. Country papers need no discrimination in their favor, nor is it right that the Government should adopt the principle of discrimination in relation to different classes of publications. If we are to have low postage fairly tried, everything that goes into the mail should pay something. If one cent on a newspaper be too much, let the rate in all cases, for a certain size, be half a cent-but let it be charged upon every newspaper. This would secure a sufficient revenue.

MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

We are among the warmest admirers of Mr Macaulay. No writer unites in himself the poet, the philosopher, and statesman, in more harmo nious and beautiful proportions. Laborious re-search, liberal principles, independence of judg-ment, respect for the Past, sympathy with Progress, a clear insight into the springs of human action and the dependence of events, a profound appreciation of the lawsof individual and national well-being, exquisite skill in narrative, and unurpassed magnificence of style, abundantly qualify him for the task of writing a history of Eng-

has been published, extends from the accession of James the Second, down "to a time which is James the Second, down "to a time which is within the memory of men still living." It will powers—laboring in the full assurance that every plant which our Heavenly Father has not planted present a complete survey of England from the time when Hume's History closed.

The present volume, for the most part, is pre-The author devotes two long chapters to a bold, discriminating, most eloquent sketch of the course of events in England from the earliest periods to the reign of Charles the First, on the acts, bearings, and results of which, he dwells at some length, for the purpose of throwing light upon the causes that overthrew the Stuarts, and established a new dynasty. The next chapter ontains an admirable account of the social condition of the English people at the close of the reign of Charles the Second. It embraces a vast amount of facts, the result of rare researches, bringing to view distinctly the interior life of the country. Details which, treated by an ordinary-narrator. would appear unimportant, impertinent, or dull, are worked up by the genius of Macaulay into a vivid and an instructive picture, in which things the most insignificant in themselves are used to contribute to the completeness of the impression. Two more chapters close the volume, and in

hese he but enters on the threshold of the great vork he has undertaken.

We shall await with intense interest the issue of the remaining volumes. The work is got up by Harper and Brothers.

n a style becoming its merits. The paper is

dwells upon with pleasure. avenue, Washington, D. C,

THANKSGIVING SERMON.

We have received from the publisher, C. Whipple, of Newburyport, the second edition of a seron preached on Thanksgiving day, November 30, 1848, by Thomas W. Higginson, minister of the First Society in Newburyport. The text is in Matthew iv, 4-" Man shall not live by bread alone." It is really refreshing to read the commen tary on these significant words-bold, earnest, truthful, worthy of those intrepid preachers of Charles's time, when, in the words of Ebenezer

All out—

All incorruptible as Heaven's own light
Stood each devoted preach r for the right.
No servile doctrines, such as power approved,
They to the poor and broken-hearted taught;
With truths which tyrants feared and freemen loved
They wingod and barbed the arrows of their thought.
They said not, 'Man, be circumspect and thrive;
Be mean, base, bloody, se'fish, and prevail!'
Nor did the Deity they worshipped drive
A trade in men, or sign such bill of sale.'

The sermon is a severe, but at the same time Christian rebuke of the besetting sin of our society, materialism-"living by bread alone"-Mammon worship. As an illustration of this vice, the preacher refers to the late Presidential election, and the illuminations and processions following the triumph of Gen. Taylor, in which the larger portion of his hearers had actively participated, and asks-

"And why did you triumph? Why did the North, or any part of it, feel this joy? Other reasons may have mingled, but I do from my soul believe, blush as I may to say it, that this one great reason stood, and forever will stand in history, inderlying all, overtopping all this, that slavery or no slavery, consistency or inconsistency, honor or dishonor, that spirit in the Northern people which "lives by bread alone," had secured its

Protective Tariff.
"Protection! That is the too fascinating word which has taken its turn this year, and paralyzed the conscience and heart of New England, as a miscalled patriotism did last year. There is no intrinsic harm in "Protection," as there is nothing intrinsically wrong in "Bread." But when Prointrinsically wrong in "Bread." But when Protection means compromise of principle; when Protection means help to me, gained by the sacrifice of honor, the sacrifice of pledges, the sacrifice of the rights of freedom and of the slave; when it the rights of freedom and of the slave; when it means, my dividends increased by my consent being given to the proportionate increase of slave territory; when this is the meaning of that omnipotent word, then I say, from such Protection God protect us! For we need to be protected against earthly blessings which gain so utter a triumph over our sonls. We need to be protected from the condition which "lives by bread alone," and the which all things also are a visionary dream. to which all things else are a visionary dream.

"A year ago many of you were indignant at the course pursued by the Democratic party in regard to the war. You called it base and wicked, and so it was. You said they shut their eyes to plain facts, took back their own words, were indifferent to honor, justice, and humanity, and vol But if it was base and wicked to do this as the did—to make these sacrifices because carried away by enthusiasm for the blood-stained glory of war, by the childish love of renown, by the contemptible pride of brute force—tell me how you christen it when precisely these self-same things to-day are done, only under different circumstances, and more glaringly, by the other party—from the enthusiasm, not for renown, not for force, but for a Protective Tariff?"

To feel the full force of the following eloquen passage, the circumstances attending its delivery must be kept in view. The audience was in great degree composed of conservatives, hostile to change, prejudiced against reforms, and especially against the anti-slavery movement. They have been justly proud of their gifted young preacher and the temptation on his part to "prophecy smooth things" must have been strong in propor tion to his grateful appreciation of personal favor, and his natural kindness of heart, and unwilling ness to give offence. It required no ordinary de

gree of self-sacrifice to utter these words: "Slavery a distant abstraction! I listened this Frederick Douglass; and as I sat and looked at that extraordinary man, and trembled before the volcanic words in which the accumulated wrongs of an outraged race burst their way through his soul—and heard the depth of fiery earnestness with which he depicted his own and his brothers' bondage—and the withering sarcasm with which he denounced the hypocritical religion of this slaveholding nation—when I heard this, and remembered that this man himself, body, soul, God-given genius and all, was himself once the victim of this terrible institution, (and that three millions were there still, and more coming.) I felt ty, to let one Sunday pass in the professed preach-ing of Christianity, and leave the name of Slavery unmentioned! I felt it a base, selfash sluggishness in me ever to let that fearful institution so pass from my thoughts as to omit the mention of its name, at least in prayer or in preaching; and, so help me God, I never will again.

"And when, farther, I thought of the position

"And when, farther, I thought of the position of this man among us: coming to us with his genius, his virtues, his burning eloquence, his sacred cause—coming and going without enthusiasm, without applause—almost without a friendly hand to grasp his in sympathy; and when on the other side I recalled the enthusiasm you had called up within but a few days, at the name of a man you never saw—a man of no genius, no eloquence, no sacred cause—not a known virtue even, (save brute courage and that common honesty you would feel insulted if I denied to any one of you)— when I looked on this picture, and then on this! I felt how low, how base, our moral standard, and how thankful I should be that God had placed me where even my weak voice might be a gain to the cause of the oppressed against the oppressor.

"You call this fanaticism. I do not wish to be a fanatic, but I have no fear of being called so.

There are times and places where human feeling is fanaticism—times and places where it would seem that a man could only escape the charge of fanaticism by being a moral iceberg."

Our time and community need such faithful slaves themselves, nor the instruments to make preachers. Easier it doubtless would be to tread slaves of others. Those words were once engravin the beaten path of abstract theology-for the Calvinist to reiterate affirmations, and the Unitarian his negations-leaving untouched the actual and besetting sins common alike to orthodox must see the age as it is, and comprehend its necessities. He must not lag behind it, conversing with dead forms and creeds until it has ceased to understand him; nor, on the other hand, so mesand heteredox. The true preacher for our age understand him; nor, on the other hand, so mesmerise himself into the future, that his utterances reach the ear of his generation in an unknown tongue, unintelligible as that of Irving's disciples. He must live in the present, comprehending alike its solemnities and its duties—grappling with immediate wrong and falsehood—not running tilts, for the amusement of his hearers, against the sins and follies of a past generation, or lulling them to sleep, on the brink of actual ruin, with vague millennial prophecies. His homilies should have millennial prophecies. His homilies should have should the prophecies of application—they should the prophecies of application to the prophecies of application—they should the prophecies of application to the prophecies of the corner of the corner of the corner of the corner of the day of the legislation was killed by the negative of the Crown. But the present constitution and in the enumeration of the value by which and in the enumeration of the causes by which and in the enumeration of the causes by which and in the enumeration of the causes by which and in the enumeration of the causes by which and in the enumeration of the value by the negative of the law was preserved.—It is prefixed to our present Constitution. And in the enumeration of the causes by which will be applied by the negative of the law was preserved.—It is prefixed to our present Constitution. And in the enumeration of the causes by which we had in the enumeration of the causes by which we had in the early applied to the properties.

This millennial prophecies. His homilies should have a practical directness of application—they should tyranny.

"If I stand alone in this Hall, in this Com be felt rather than admired. This world of ours is full of evils, not abstract and metaphysical, but real and tangible evils. Against these, should the true Priest of our day direct all his shall be rooted up.

LAMARTINE.

Luci Cillines

An American correspondent of the New York ening Post, writing from Paris, says:

"I have inquired particularly concerning the character of Lamartine. If my authority is to be trusted—and I have no doubt of its truth—he is in many points like Webster, without his energy of character, his vigor and breadth of mind. In many respects, he is a well-intentioned man. He many respects, he is a well-intentioned man. He would be glad to see society prosperous, and especially would he be glad to please all parties and every man. This latter trait makes him vacillating and compromising. He has been compared to Washington, but he has none of Washington's simple dignity—none of his fixedness of purpose. He has been returned to the Legislature from ten epartments, for the course he has taken—com-nendable so far as he could go—but no person new looks to him to devise measures or to sustain them, which shall deliver the nation from its debts, its liabilities to future outlay exceeding available funds, and the universal discontent of an impoverished people. This may all be true, but we cannot believe it

It seems to us that the man who, at the critical point of the Revolution in Paris, when conserva tive statesmen, and half-way reformers, and tho rough destructives were utterly perplexed, unable to decide what to do, saw clearly the bearings and signification of the great event: discerned clear and white, and the type just such as the eye | the necessity of the hour, and the want of France; gave voice to the popular will, and consummated It is for sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania the downfall of the monarchy and of all timeserving expectants, by proclaiming the Republic must possess something of Webster's "breadth of mind," with an "energy of character" far supcrior to his. We must believe that it required omething more than a mere " well-intentioned' man to assume holdly the direction of the offgire of thirty-five millions of people, carry on a Provisional Government efficiently for many months. with no other foundation than his own sagacity in expressing the views and purposes of the people. lecree at once the abolition of slavery throughout all the French dominions, proclaim and establish, in defiance of the popular lust of war and propagandism, the policy of peace and non-intervention with the affairs of other nations, maintain order and respect for the rights of property, without physical force to back his decrees, amid a revolution too originating chiefly in the demands of Labor and its anarchical relations to Capital, and, by his sublime denunciation of the emblem of the Red Republic, and his brave and politic adherence to Ledru Rollin, at the hazard of political death, disarm Insurrection of its power.

Cavaignac comes up after the achievement of the Revolution. It is easy enough to extol his decision of character and directness of dealing But what would these qualities have availed in the first stages of the Revolution? Not only decision was then required, but a clear, certain comprehension of the demands of the People, and the tact to enlist them on the side of order. And what would he have done in the difficult position in which Lamartine was placed-everything in a transition state-the Republic inchoate-the friends of order, the bourgeoisie, unorganized and without confidence in each other, while Socialists of every class were urging their schemes of reforms, many of them seeking to uproot all society from its foundations, and revive the Robespierrian era? We estimate the prudence and energy of Cavaignac as highly as any one; but we do not discredit his statesmanship when we say that he would have failed where Lamartine triumphed. Genius, which is gifted with the quick intuition of inspiration, carried the poet-statesman through the crisis, to which plain sense and ordinary prudence, however associated with decisive energy.

olition of capital punishment for political offer ces, the establishment of universal suffrage, the abolition of all slavery, the adoption of the principle of non-intervention and of a permanent pacific policy. To Lamartine, more than any other man in France, she owes the peace with foreign nations she now enjoys-a peace affording her leisure to perfect her new institutions. The great measures he projected while the cauldron of the Revolution was boiling, are now being consolidate

ed into a system of permanent policy. Enough-let us leave the work of defaming and disparaging such a man to the envious or stupid of his countrymen, who will not or cannot comprehend his worth-men who have just staked the estinies of France on the shadow of a name.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE-WANT OF HARMONY-SPEECH OF MR. SCOTT.

The Virginia Legislature finds it hard work to gree upon resolutions concerning the Wilmot roviso. The great point is, to tread the brink f Nullification without tumbling in-to make their declarations as solemn and positive as possible, without unqualifiedly committing them to the last resort, should the measure they denounce be dopted. So, at least, we read the movement.

nittee of Conference have given rise to an excitng debate. Mr. Scott, of Fauquier, has distinguished himself by his bold opposition to them. We copy a brief report of his speech, made in the House of Delegates on Friday, the 12th instant. It will be read with lively interest. The utterance of such

The resolutions reported from the Joint Com-

entiments in a Virginia Legislature should shame many Northern men: "South Carolina did what you propose to do Upon a controverted question of constitutional aw, she raised the standard of rebellion. The question now before us is much more controvert-ed than that of Nullification. In Carolina, there was a Union party and a Nullification party.

There will be those two parties here. [Voice, near
the reporter. 'I hope the Union party will consist of himself alone.'] Father will be arrayed against son, brother against brother. Give me a good cause, and though I claim no larger quantigood cause, and though a casim no larger quanti-ty of animal courage than others, and I will stand boldly forth. But put the sword in my hand, and call upon me to strike at the children of this Union for such a cause as this, and the shade of Washington—that majestic form—will interpose to intercept the blow, and the steel will drop from

my grasp.
"There is another point from which I would be said to the facilities in view the question. I know how party feelings in-durate the heart; but I yet hope that the motives to which I would appeal have yet their force What is it that we wish to accomplish? Is it to force the institution of slavery upon California and New Mexico? Has this proud Commonwealth, at this day, stepped forth to force upon a conquerred people that thing? Then we have forgotten the day when Virginia stood up to oppose an oppressor for creating that institution against her will, within her borders. We forget the patriot who stood up in the Parliament of Britain, and said that he rejoiced to know that three millions of freemen would neither be made ed in letters of gold upon the walls of the Capi-tel; but in its halls, the representatives of Vir-ginis are now called upon to take the initiative step to overthrow this principle. We have con-quered this people by our arms. But the prin-ciple which lies at the foundation of our Consti-tation is that each recolls have a night to their

wealth, and in this country, I will raise my voice in protestation against this measure. For I regard it as an outrage against every principle of civil and religious liberty, and an outrage upon humanity. If there is one man on this floor who is willing to lend his hand to aid practically in it, I should like to see his face. There is not one but would feel it an imputation upon his honor to

say that he would inflict slavery upon these Territories. Then why quarrel with Congress for proposing to prevent what none would do?

"I wish to say a few words upon the proposed measure of abolition of slavery in the District. I look upon that in a very different light from the light in which I view the Proviso. I stand on the same principle in both cases. I say that all legic. light in which I view the Proviso. I stand on the same principle in both cases. I say that all legislative power is a trust. It should be exercised for the benefit of the governed. When it ceases to be thus exercised, it is a tyranny. The infliction of slavery on the Territory would be such; the abolition of slavery in the District would be the same. We see the last more clearly than the first, because it is near to us. But let us not be less lynx-eved with regard to our more rappets brust.

because it is near to us. But let us not be less lynx-eyed with regard to our more remote brethren. The abolition in the District I would resist to the last extremity, and by every means which lies within the reach of man.

"Why pass these resolutions? You 're-affirm? Then you once affirmed. And, as a matter of consistency, you must stand by your old resolutions, and carry out now what you proposed to do then. But your consistency is already gone. Why did not the sword flash from its scabbard when the Oregon bill was passed?

Oregon bill was passed?

"The papers have published that I was a member of the House which passed those resolutions.
But that is a great mistake. My mind must have been in a singular state when I voted that the slaveholder had a natural and indefeasible right to carry his slaves into the Territories. [Voice. 'That's not in the resolutions'] (Scott read the

Mr. Conway said that, as they were recorded "Mr. Conway said that, as they were recorded in the statute book, that passage did not occur. "Mr. Scott said, if Mr. Conway had attended to what he had said, he would have been saved his pains. That passage did not occur in the resolutions as they passed this House. And to vote it I must have forgotten that all men came into the world free and equal. I must have forgotten that slavery is an unnatural state. I must have forgotten that the tribute the creature of coercion and of gotten that it was the creature of coercion and of law.

"Necessity has forced upon me the course I have pursued. I see in this measure no one good. It is fraught with woes unnumbered. I beseech you, by all that we love and all that we revere, to pause before you plunge this Commonwealth into the ocean of blood. I beg you to take warning by the fate of Carolina. Call not the arch-machina-tor of her ruin to be the soul of your councils. On these resolutions, united we cannot be. Divided and distracted we must be. And, should the pasand distracted we must be. And, should the passions they promise to rouse be kindled, wo, we to this land. Save yourselves from the horrors of civil strife. You say you want union. You say you want strength. Give me better proofs than professions, and you shall have that union and that strength.

"I am willing to go before the public and be judged. I care not for the vile motives imputed to me by partisan presses. It is no work of love

to me by partisan presses. It is no work of love for me to separate from so many of my old fellowlaborers. It is a pain to incur the displeasure of so many of my fellow-citizens. But the deeper pain is to stand here, feeling that a cloud of countless evils are impending over this Common-wealth, and I have no hand with which to shield

The resolutions published by us last week, have passed the Legislature, thirteen voting against them in the Assembly, and three in the

THE SECRET CONCLAVE.

The secret conclave of slaveholders which met on the night of the 15th of January, has excited considerable sensation abroad, but very little in Washington. We are told that it continued in session six hours, but we have not heard that anybody here lost sleep in consequence of its awful discussions, except the letter-writers, who were all on tiptoe, listening and watching that they might be the first to announce to the apprehensive world that the Union was saved or lost.

Things were very much the same aspect the next morning. We found the Capitol all standing; and the only difference we observed in the markets was, that there was a fine lot of fresh

The truth is, people here understand the phibones of D isunion is like the terrible apparition the farmer raises to save his corn, and answers a similar purpose. The one scares the crows, and the other, the doughfaces.

It is amusing to see how the danger was magnified at a distance. The North American, of Philadelphia, contained a series of short, startling telegraphic despatches.

The Convention has met-great excitementlobbies crowded with anxious listeners and spec-

The Convention has organized - somebody moves to admit reporters-it is lost! The address is reported-Mr. Venable reads it-tremendous interest-what the result will be,

Mr. Clayton is making a thrilling speech in behalf of the Union-Texas has come to the res-

cue-Rusk deprecates the organization of a sectional party! Intense excitement - report recommitted-the

Union saved-Glory! glory! This is a pretty fair specimen of the minute guns fired off from the Capitol, while it was rock-

ing amidst the terrific tempest.

We wish letter-writers would quit their rhetowe wish letter-writers would quit their rhetoric, and give up the habit of exaggerating trifles.
It occasions a great waste of room in the newspapers. A single sentence would have sufficed
for this small affair, had not their inventive genius
invested it with factitious importance. As the invested it with factitious importance. As the curiosity of our readers is now piqued by the cation.

Some two or three other letters were written in rumors of impending dissolution, circulated all over the country, we are constrained to devote more room than we like, to this weak imitation of the Hartford Convention.

Independent, the Washington correspondent of the North American, favors the public with the

"The meeting opened with a proposition from General Houston, of Texas, to admit the public to witness the proceedings. All attempts at secresy rendered the movement, in his view, obnoxious to the charges which had made the Hartford Convention odious; and the South, if she consulted her true interests, should not desire to conceal

sentiments.
Although strongly seconded, the motion failed, "Although strongly seconded, the motion failed, in consequence of the determined opposition of the Locofocos, who, by their refusing to allow even reporters for the press to be present, justly exposed themselves to the imputation of desiring to conceal their actual views and purposes. The pretext for this exclusion was a pretended fear that if spectators were admitted, disorder might ensue; but everybody felt that this was a mere subterfuge.

bterfuge.
"After the address, prepared by Mr. Calhoun "After the address, propared by Mr. Calhoun—
the general character of which I have indicated
in former letters—had been read by Mr. Venable,
of North Carolina, Mr. Foote offered a resolution,
proposing to take it out of the possession of the
meeting, which, though it was not so suggested by
the move, would practically have placed it—a
document claiming to speak for the united South—
in the hands of Mr. Calhoun and his followers, to
be signed and issued at their discretion with an in the hands of Mr. Calhoun and his followers, to be signed and issued at their discretion, with an implied authority and weight which had not been conceded by the caucus. Mr. Gentry, seeing the tendency of the movement, promptly exposed its effect, and demonstrated that it was against all parliamentary experience and practice. He was well sustained in other quarters; and Mr. Foote, discovering that defeat was inevitable, consented to withdraw his proposition.

"The contest then assumed its real gravity, and the address was regularly placed before the meeting for discussion. Mr. Clayton opened the debate in a speech which attracted towards him the admiration and applause of both parties, if opinion fresh from the council chamber be credited. He was averse to any action whatever, and more especially to that

was averse to any action whatever, and more especially to that which contemplated dissolution as a possibility. He argued strenuously and elequently, that the facts set forth in the manifesto were not sustained by any sufficient proof; and that even if it could be shown that the alleged grievances actually existed. grievances actually existed, action, such as was now contemplated, was not needed, and ought to the manifesto, as due to the interests of the South, and her honor.

Mr. Berrien endeavored to tarous apon the abled waters, by moving a recommitment, with large tructions to the committee to issue an appeal of the whole country, reciting the aggressions the whole country, reciting the aggressions the whole country to the whole country to the water than the water to the water than the water that water that water that water that water than the water than the water that water that water that water that water that water th

the public safety. He was overruled, and the address was recommitted generally, by a vote of 44 to 42. If there had been a full attendance, Mr. Berrien's motion would have prevailed. Several Whigs and Locofocos refused to participate, under patriotic promptings; whereas, if they had been present, the whole scheme would have fallen,

Like Lucifer, "An attempt to adjourn sine die was then nega-tived by a decisive vote; and members separated, leaving the select few to decide when the general Committee should be again convened."

VOTE IN THE SECRET CONCLAVE.

Mr. Calhoun was exceedingly desirous, it is stated by the letter-writers, to have his address adopted. The motion to recommit was regarded as an attempt to extinguish him and his address gently, and he resisted with all his power. But, the recommitment was carried by the following

vote:
YEAS—Messrs. Clayton, Spruance, Pearce, R.
Johnson, Roman, Ligon, Chapman, McLane,
Crisfield, Flournoy, Goggin, Pendleton, McDowell, Fulton, Clingman, Barringer, Daniel, McKay,
Berrien, T. B. King, J. W. Jones, Lumpkin,
Cobb, Stephens, Toombs, Hilliard, Tompkins,
Metcalfe, Underwood, Boyd, Morehead, Bell,
Cocke, Crozier, Thomas, Gentry, Barrow, Haskell, Bowlin, Cabell, Rusk, Houston, Kaufman,
Pillsbury—44.

kell, Bowlin, Cabell, Rusk, Houston, Kaulman, Pillsbury—44.

Navs — Messrs. Mason, Hunter, Atkinson, Meade, Bocock, Bayly, Bedinger, Thompson, W. G. Brown, Venable, Butler, Calhoun, Wallace, Simpson, Woodward, Holmes, Rhett, Haralson, Iverson, W. R. King, Fitzpatrick, Gayle, Harris, Inge, Peyton, Davis, Foote, J. Thompson, Featherston, A. G. Brown, Downs, La Sere, Harmanson, Morse, Turney, Hill, Stanton, Atchison, Borland, R. W. Johnson, Westcott, Yulee—42.

So says "Independent," of the North American. The Conclave is as much perplexed as the Vir-

For the National Era. BURIAL HYMN.

BY MISS PHEBE CARRY. Earth to earth, and dust to dust! Earth to earth, and dust to dust: Here, in calm and holy trust, We have made her quiet bed With the pale hosts of the dead, And, with hearts that stricken, weep, Come to lay her down to sleep.

From life's weary cares set free. Hiding from its ills and storms In the shelter of thine arms: Peaceful, peaceful, be her rest, Here upon thy faithful breast.

And when sweetly from the dust Heaven's last summons calls the just, Saviour! when the nations rise Up to meet thee in the skies, Gently, gently, by the hand, Lead her to the better land!

JUDGE MCLEAN.

A few days since we were present in the Senate, when Mr. Foote of Mississippi made a most wanton and indecent assault on Judge McLean. his usual coneise way, thus defines his position: Respect for the Senate, where remarks were

made abusive of myself on the 18th instant, induces me to make the following statement:

The first accusation was, that I have said "that our institutions will never be well and wisely and successfully maintained and adminis-tered until what he is pleased to call moral influ-ence can be brought to bear upon the Govern-ment; who dares to denounce the selected candiment; who dares to denounce the selected candidates of the great political parties of the country as mere prize-fighters." The term "prize-fighters" was never used by me in reference to any individuals: the thought of making the application to the late candidates for the Presidency never entered into my mind.

The second accusation was, that I "urged upon Congress that no more pecuniary supplies should be voted for the maintenance of this war, in order that the Government might be forced for want of

The truth is, people here understand the philosoply of the matter. The raw-head-and-bloody-that the Government might be forced, for want of the means of war, to withdraw our victorious armated by a better spirit, characterized by greater mies from the enemy's country in disgrace," &c. I never uttered such a sentiment to any one. My friends know that I was opposed to the withhold-

ing of supplies.

The third accusation was, that I "undertook to adjudicate a question before it had yet been submitted for decision, and which he [I] well knew mitted for decision, and which he [1] well knew was more than likely to be presented for decision in the Court where he sits, with others, for the discharge of high judicial duties," &c. This, I suppose, refers to a letter written by me last summer to four or five gentlemen at Cleveland, in Ohio, who urged me to permit my name to be brought before the Buffalo Convention. In delicity that become and in anywer to other parts. clining that honor, and in answer to other parts of the letter, I stated, as nearly as I can recollect, of the letter, I stated, as nearly as I can recollect, (my letter not being before me,) that "slavery existed by virtue of the local law, and consequently could not exist without the sanction of law." This had been settled by several judicial decisions, and I supposed was doubted by no one. In the case of Graves and Slaughter, it was recognised by the Judges, following the lead of my opinion; and it was held that the commercial power of Congress did not extend to the slave trade among the States; that Congress had no nower over the

the States; that Congress had no power over the subject, and that it belonged exclusively to the respective States. As a political question, which can never come before the Supreme Court, I ex-pressed myself opposed to the extension of slavery. This, so far as I can recollect, was the sub-

Some two or three other letters were written in answer to letters received, and were published without my permission and against my wishes. This is the first letter, so far as I now remember, that I have written for publication within the last two years. As a citizen, I claim the right, and shall exercise it, of forming and expressing my opinion on public measures

January 20, 1849.

KENTUCKY-CASSIUS M. CLAY.

The agitation of the question of emancipation spreading in Kentucky. We have letters from ome of its citizens, giving hopeful accounts of the state of things.

The Examiner at Louisville is doing great service, by its thorough argument and powerful acts. Its last number contains a short letter from Cassius M. Clay, proposing a Convention of the Emancipationists, with a view of consolidating their forces. We are glad to see this gentleman again coming forward with his accustomed spirit. We have never distrusted his devotion to the cause of emancipation, or doubted his ability as one of its standard-bearers, though we differed from him radically as to the duty of the citizens in relation to the Mexican war. But, let the Past go. Mr. Clay, from the time he first raised his voice in the Kentucky Legislature against the importation of slaves into the State, has never abated his opposition to slavery. The anti-slavery cause in Kentucky will derive great aid from his energy, courage, and executive talent.

Whilst we urge every reason in favor of liberty, drawnsfrom the development of our physical, moral, and intellectual well-being, let us not by cowardice be driven from our true and safest ground—to liberate our slaves because it is

ground—to inherate our slaves because it is night.

The spirit of revolutionizing nations inspires our cause—whatever is of worth in Christianity sustains us—the aspirations of the good and great of all lands are for us—conscience upholds us—God is on our side. Let us, then, finish the work which our fathers have left us—sacred and inviolate—to make our country free.

Your obedient servant,

C. M. Clay.

To the Editors of the Examiner.

One paragraph One paragraph of this contains a sentiment as

magnanimous as it is true: "While we urge every reason in favor of liberty, drawn from the lectual well-being, let us not by cowardice be driven from our true and safest ground-to liberate our slaves because it is RIGHT."

It is proper to appeal to self-interest-such a slaves, unless Justice and Humanity go hand in all sections of the Union. hand with Self-Interest? Those reforms are the safest, most enduring, most beneficial, which, if not entirely originated or impelled, are nevertheless controlled and consummated by Moral Sentiment.

THE SOUTHERN CAUCUS.

This Conclave met last Monday night, to de cide on the state of the Union. Sixty-three members of Congress from the South, out of about one hundred and twenty, were present. Judge Berrien's address was rejected—the vote being 37 to 28. Mr. Calhoun's address, in a modified form, was then adopted—36 to 19. Messrs. King, Foote, Berrien, Hilliard, Houston, and others, were conciliatory. Others were violent. The meeting adjourned about 12 o'clock.

The dissolution of the Union is the result-a dissolution of the union between Southern Whigs and Democrats. We hope Mr. Calhoun may now recover his health, and Congress its courage.

THE ELECTIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

It is with heartfelt satisfaction that we are able to announce the election of the Free Soil candidate, Judge Allen, in the Worcester district, in the place of the present incumbent, who has chosen to link his fortunes with the "Taylor Republican party." Judge Allen is a strong mantrue as steel to the interests of Freedom-and will make himself felt in Congress. With, possibly, one or two exceptions, Massachusetts had never an abler representative.

Scarcely less is our pleasure in recording the increased vote for John G. Palfrey. He lacks but a trifle of a majority; the next ballot will unquestionably elect him. This is a lesson to the timeservers of the Northern Congressional delegation. Personalities more gross and unbecoming we which we fervently hope will not be lost upon never heard, even in Congress. The Judge, in them. The North has been long enough misrepresented. A freer and bolder class of men, retaining the old Puritan vigor, and hatred of shows and idol-worship-believers in God and Duty, and strong in their faith that it is safe to do right, and expedient to speak the word which the times need-is coming up to take the places of the political back, and the timid and selfish conservative, who shrinks from agitation, and consents to evil compromises, that he may "have peace in his day." J. G. W.

THE DAILY REPUBLIC.

With sincere regret we notice the discontinu ance of the Daily Republic, of Philadelphia. A paper advocating more liberal principles, presenting more comprehensive views of reform, aniability in the aditorial dimentment in

Dr. William Elder, its editor, a witty, exceed ingly able, and genial spirited man, besides being one of our foremost writers, is one of the most eloquent speakers in the country. Such a man is too valuable to be lost to the craft.

According to the Report of the Secretary of the Colonization Society, made at its annual meeting on the 16th instant, the Society has sent during the past year 443 emigrants to Liberia, of whom 324 were slaves liberated for the purpose, 2 recaptured Africans, and 117 free persons of color. The emigrants were all from the slave States, except 23 from the free States.

The yearly increase of slaves is about sixty thousand, so that the Society, at an expense of \$51,953,40, has carried off during the last year 135th part of a single year's increase.

Joint resolutions have been adopted by both Houses of the Legislature of Michigan, against the extension of Slavery, and instructing her Senators on the subject.

We have had conflicting reports concerning the election of United States Senator. A majority of the House had voted in favor of General Cass. The Senate voted to postpone an election. The Intelligencer of Tuesday states that it received, on Monday night, a telegraphic despatch, announcing the election of General Cass.

THE NEW YORK GLOBE AND THE DEMOCRACY.-The New York Globe lately remarked that the Democratic Party must reunite. Some of the enemies of the Free Soil organization quoted the remark for the purpose of showing that the Whigs who had joined this organization were about being betrayed. The Globe has since explained. It says:

"We did not suppose that those who had observed the course of our paper, least of all those who had approved it, could for a moment believe who had approved it, could for a moment believe that we desired or would consent to any union which involved a sacrifice of principle; or could doubt that of all principles, we held freedom to be the most sacred."

As we understand the Globe, it is in favor of union of the Democrats on the basis of the Anti-Slavery principles laid down in the Buffalo reso lutions; but whether they will thus unite, or not, we understand it to hold that the radical Demo crats of New York should continue to adhere to these principles.

In the Albany Atlas we find an article headed "No Compromise," from the Utica Democrat. We extract the following. The writer is commenting on an ambiguous remark that the Democratic party " must come together."

party "must come together."

"If the Globe means, however, that there must be an union of all the professed members of the Democratic Party, for the purpose of success, and not upon the principles which the radical Democracy have advocated, as the Observer seems to infer, we beg leave respectfully but firmly to object to such a position. We will act with no man or set of men who do not recognise to the fullest extent the principles laid down at Utica and Buffalo, and who do not believe their establishment as of more consequence than mere party success. Hunkers may, with characteristic complacency, propose an union for the spoils; but a paper which claims to be an organ of the radical Democracy should be careful what it says in connection with such a proposition. We fear that the loose manner in which the Globe has spoken upon this subject has laid it open to the imputation of a wish to compromise with the Hunkers. Compromises, all are aware, are abandonments of principle. They should never find advocates in the ranks of the radical Democracy."

"The Canadian merchants (in the Upper Prov-ince particularly) find it already greatly to their advantage to avail themselves of that law. When the railroad is completed from Boston to Montre-al, this diversion will be rendered still more ap-

The American Statesman, of New York, has been revived by its former editor, Dr. Ingraham, assistlevelopment of our physical, moral and intel- ed by William J. Tenney. It is a weekly journal, devoted to the cause of Human Progress, discussing great social and political questions with candor and ability, and independently of the demands of party. One part of its plan is, the republicaappeal may be necessary, to arrest attention, and produce conviction; but what will become of the day, from the principal journals of all parties and

SPIRITED.-The Daily Enterprise, a new paper in Wheeling, Virginia, defines its position with. great spirit. The open proclamation of such sen-

great spirit. The open proclamation of such sentiments in Wheeling is a sign of progress:

"1. We are anti-slavery, soul and body, now and forever. We go against enslaving the body, enslaving the mind, the tongue, the press.

"2. If the question were to be decided between perpetual bondage and immediate emancipation, we would choose the latter without hesitancy.

"2. We go for the abolition of slavery on the "3. We go for the abolition of slavery on the best plan for the slave's own benefit. That plan could propose, if necessary.

"4. We believe that it is a national evil and an

individual curse, and that in the aggregate the whites would be greater gainers than the slaves.

"5. We suppose the citizens of Wheeling have but little interest in the question, except as it affects their immediate interests, and are in this respect prepared to discuss it themselves.
"Finally, if we are to be proscribed for sentiments like these, the sooner we get out of this Commonwealth the better. But we have formed on such idea of the people of Western Virginia. A few of the selfish and contracted may condemn for opinion's sake, but the most of them are too liberal to permit their minds to be thus biased."

Col. Weller has been appointed Commissioner to run the boundary line between the United States and Mexico.

FINANCES OF OHIO. - Governor Bebb, of Ohio. has sent his valedictory message to the Legisla-ture of that State. It is a brief, business-like document. We learn from it that the receipts into the treasury for the fiscal year ending No-vember 30, including a balance on hand at its commencement of \$494,698,54, were \$2,968,400.85. The expenditures were \$2,541,948.97, leaving a balance on hand of \$426,451.88. Among the payments of the year were \$404,754.56, on account of the principal of the State debt.

PENNSYLVANIA.-The two Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature met in Convention on the 12th instant, and canvassed the votes for Govwm. F. Johnston, Whig - 168,522
Morris Longstreth, Loco - 168,226

Actual majority for Johnston -Onto.-The following is the official canvass of Ohio for Governor, as announced by the Speaker

of the Senate :
Ford, Whig - - - - - 148,191
Weller, Loco - - - - 147,320 Majority for Ford - - -

DEATH OF COL. CROGHAN - Last night's South ern mail confirms the report of the death of Col George Croghan, the Inspector General of the Army. He died at New Orleans on the evening Army. He died at New Orleans on the evening of the 8th instant, of a disease resembling cholera, in the 59th year of his age.

State commenced its January session at Providence on Monday last. The Journal states that the subject which will principally engage its attention is the condition of the finances of the State, whose revenue for some time peet has not been equal to the expenditures, and which will render additional taxation necessary.

GEN. JOHN McQUEEN has been elected to Congress from the Georgetown district of South Carolina, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Sims. His majority is upwards of 700 votes. Mr. McQueen is elected both for the unexpired term of the present Congress and for the next Congress. He is reported to be a Taylor Demo-

CONNECTICUT .- James F. Babcock, editor of the New Haven Palladium, has been nominated for Congress by the Whigs of the second district, comprising New Haven and Middlesex counties.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Monday, January 22, 1849.

SENATE. The day was chiefly occupied with a debate on a motion made by Mr. Dix to print the resolu-tions of the New York Legislature on the subect of Slavery.

Mr. Rusk would vote for the motion, but he

severely censured New York, for undertaking to decide on the question of boundary between Texas and New Mexico.

Mr. Yulee, of Florida, would vote against the printing, because the resolutions bore upon their face an insult to fifteen States of the Union. He recited the following extract from the preamble, to show what the insult was: "Whereas it will be unjust to the people of New Mexico and Cali-fornia, and revolting to the spirit of the age, to permit domestic slavery to be established there." He would testify his sense of the indignity and insult thus of ored to the South, by voting against

the printing of the resolutions.

Mr. Dickinson, though always ready to turn this miserable slavery question out of Congress, and though his sentiments were well known, contended that the Senate had no right to deny such a courtesy to a sovereign State.

Mr. Foote said he would vote for the printing,

because, though the resolutions were objection-able, it was an act of courtesy due to a sovereign able, it was an act of courtesy due to a sovereign State; because it was the usage of the Senate; because error of opinion could be safely tolerated, when reason was left free to combat it; because it was best the South should know what was done and purposed at the North; because he felt great respect for New York and her Senators.

Mr. Dix showed that the object of the Senator from Florida was to offer an indignity to the Legis-

ature of New York. He recited the preamble and lature of New York. He recited the preamble and resolutions one by one, commenting upon them, and showing that they only affirmed what had been affirmed by the Legislatures of fifteen States of the Union. He dwelt particularly and with much spirit on the resolution against the slave trade in the District of Columbia, reading the memorial of the citizens of Washington of 1828, praying for the abolition of slavery.

[We shall publish the report of his remarks in

our next paper.]

Mr. Mason maintained the propriety of printing the resolutions, but denounced the resolutions themselves severely. Sir, (said Mr. M.,) I do not mean to question either the taste or the courtesy of the State of New York; but I submit to the If the Gleke means, however, that there must be an union of all the projected members of access, and not upon the principles which the random the principles w

three and a half to one of miners to pocket the gold, New York may, if she pleases, claim, besides, to appropriate all the political benefit of the acquisition; but—

Mr. Dickinson, (interrupting.) As regards the

number of men sent by the different States, I think it my duty to say, that the soldiers went as a mat-ter of favor to themselves, and that New York raised a number of regiments that were not allow-

raised a number of regiments that were not allowed to go.

Mr. Yulee. That is altogether immaterial—the fact is known that the South contributed more than her quota to the acquisition of the territory; and the fact is equally notorious that the North has contributed more than her quota to dig the gold, and bag the fruits of that conquest; and she may now go on to assert a claim to the whole political advantage of the acquisition. All these claims, and the doctrines by which she would maintain them, may come, and be received, for all care. But when she comes as one of the Conmaintain them, may come, and be received, for all I care. But when she comes as one of the Confederates of this Union—comes here with a gratuitous and wanton insult offered to the sovereign State whose representative I am, I deem it my duty, as a representative of that State, to mark my sense of the insult by refusing it the ordinary respect. Sir, it is to the epithets with which one of the institutions of the South is characterized that I object. It is to the use of the language which, as between men, would be regarded as insulting, that I object. The States of the South think proper—they think it consistent with the laws of humanity—they think it consistent with a just policy. they think it consistent with the laws of humani-ty—they think it consistent with a just policy, and with the spirit of the age—to permit within their boundaries an institution which has con-tributed largely to their growth and prosperity, and to the wealth of this Union—a growth, pros-perity, and wealth, in which our Northern brethperity, and wealth, in which our Northern breth-ren have already had more than their due share. And, sir, while they choose to permit the exist-ence of that institution, they will not bear that their sister States of the North, while they con-tinue to be associated with her, shall dare, in this body, which is the representative of the sovereign States in their confederate capacity, to take ad-vantage of a permission which it is the usual cus-tom to give, to record the resolutions of her Legis-lature, to present an insult and an indignity, and to place it upon the record.

the resolutions.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi. Mr. President, I am always disposed to treat with marked respect anything that comes from a sovereign State—yes, Bir, even when that State censes to respect herself; and I think that respect ie fully shown when we receive those resolutions of the Legislature of the State of New York, and enter them upon the inversels of the day. But if the Sente is to be inversels of the day. But if the Sente is to be journals of the day. But if the Senate is to be called upon to be a vehicle for the circulation of Abolition documents—papers of a revolutionary tendency—I for one shall oppose it by every meth-od in my power. I think the Senator from Flor-ida [Mr. Yulee] has justly characterized these resolutions as very indignant and insulting to the Southern States of the Union, in which slavery exists. And more, sir; these resolutions contain assertions which those who introduced and passed them do not know to be true, but which I believe to be false. For one, I shall never aid in putting them forth. Shall it then go to the world that the American Senate concedes the fact, that within the District of Columbia there are prisons for the confinement of slaves, and public marts for their sale? Who knows this to be true? Who believes it? And, if it be true, are these prisons and marts

to place it upon the record.

under the control of the Congress of the United States? I consider it a falsehood, and I shall vote against the printing. Mr. Fitzpatrick. It is with great reluctance tha oppose the printing of resolutions presented ere, and coming from one of the sovereign States here, and coming from one of the sovereign States of this Union. But, sir, I agree fully with the honorable gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Davis] in his view of these resolutions now before us. While I am upon this floor, I will never give my aid to disseminate the slanders and assaults made upon my section of the Union, and the institutions of the country, and particularly those of the State of the country, and particularly those of the State that I have the honor in part to represent. I am at all times disposed to respect the sovereignty of a State, when she acts in a way herself to coma State, when she acts in a way herself to command respect; but when she comes here, however, to assail the institutions of the South, to degrade and prostrate her domestic institutions, and calls upon me to disseminate doctrines which, in their character, are hostle to the interests of this glorious Un. on, I, for one, must withhold my assent.

Mr. Niles inquired whether the remarks of the Senator from Florida had any reference to any combination, here or elsewhere, hostile to the Union, or whether it was merely his idea.

Jnion, or whether it was merely his idea. Union, or whether it was merely his idea.

Mr. Yulee. That opinion, sir, was based upon a knowledge of events which have transpired, and upon the existence of combinations hostile to the interests of this Union. Yes, sir, it is my opinion that the Union is tottering to its base, and tottering under the blows of Northern fanaticism, orthern aggression and injustice.

I do believe the Union to be in danger, sir; and

I believe the danger is increased by every blow such as this which the State of New York, by these resolutions, has struck; and I believe, when there is added to the attempt to wrest from us the there is added to the attempt to wrest from us the just rights to which we are entitled under the Constitution—when there is added to this, personal insult and invective, language of opprobrium and contumely, I say there is danger to the Union, and it is tenfold increased. Pained am I, however, that circumstances have reached that crisis in the history of the country which will lead any one to consider the existence of the Union as involved in the result of the measures pending.

Mr. Dickinson. If I thought it would be the means of dissolving the Union, I certainly would not vote for the printing of these resolutions.

Mr. Douglas. Since this discussion has gone so far, I will say a word or two upon it. I have been in the habit of seeing memorials upon this slavery question—expressing opinions on either side, and representing every shade of opinion upon both sides of the question—from the North and from the South—received in the two Houses of Congress, and ordered to be printed, without opposition. I cannot recollect an instance in which the printing or reception of a memorial or resolution from a State Legislature was ever refused or even objected to. I have seen many that did not agree in the least with my own opinions, from the North and from the South. I remember some that I thought expressed a sympathy for the dissolution of the Union; and wat that were rediscounted to the Union; and wat they were rediscounted to the union of the tr ust rights to which we are entitled under the

flour, 651,030 barrels; of wheat, 628,000 bushels.

The export of beef and pork fell off greatly.

The reason why the direct commerce of the colonies does not increase more rapidly is to be found in the drawback bill, which encourages the transportation of large quantities of goods through the United States. The Journal of Commerce remarks:

"The Canadian merchants (in the Upper Province particularly) find it already greatly to their of the Southern States, and this is an isolated question, which they alone have the right to adjudicate.

Why should New York, why should these fifteen other States, wish to interfere in this matter. Did New York with the heattles which and the states of the North cannot remain with us, as men of since the States, wish to interfere in this matter. Did New York with the heattles which and the states of the North cannot remain with us, as men of since the States, since the States, in the states of the North cannot remain with us, as men of since the States, in the states of the North cannot remain with us, as men of since the States, in the states of the States, the states of the S

word a walting

and I wish to adhere to that spirit, and especially and I wish to adhere to that spirit, and especially not to depart from it in the case of our Territories. Our Territory was received into the Union as free Territory; and we ought to bring back the Government, so far as we have the power, to its original basis. Have we the right to legislate with respect to these Territories? If so, sir, they are to be disposed of according to the judgment of Congress, representing the whole People and all the States. Whether it acts wisely or not—whether the action is more favorable to one class of States than another—no State can say this action is to be than another—no State can say this action is to be interfered with. This is a subject touching no State in the Union. It is not an interference with State rights. It is entirely a different thing, because Congress has a legal legislation over the Territories, and, in so doing, we act primarily for the Territories; and whether the action be just

or not, whether wise or unwise, it cannot be characterized as an invasion of State rights.

Sir, the Union is not in danger, although my honorable friends have expressed the sentiment that it is; and, with great deference to their opinthat it is; and, with great deference to their opinions, I venture to oppose my opinion to that of both of the gentlemen, that this Union was never safer or stronger than it is at this moment. I do not wish the people, who are looking to us with interest at this time, should suppose that any difference of opinion, with regard to institutions to be established in a Territory, should endanger the Union—that this Union is so feeble as to be so easily brought into peril. No. sir. I believe so easily brought into peril. No, sir. I believe that the people of this country are becoming more and more attached to the Union—more and more convinced of its importance; and if necessary, I may say, I think, more and more satisfied of the utter futility of any attempt to break it up, in any quarter. When I refer to the Hartford Convention, I remember something of one attempt to break up this Union. And all others will share the same fate. It will be met by public opinion where they are organized; and though that opinwhere they are organized; and though that opinion be with the minority, if the minority go with the eternal principles of right, it will prevail against a factious majority. Any similar movement will share the same fate. It will be put down at home. It will not be necessary to call for the States to participate in it. It will be put down. As it has been, so it will be again. to place it upon the record.

Messrs. Butler, Berrien, and King, insisted that it was due to a sovereign State to print ject of fugitive slaves, and the laws of the North concerning them, which gave rise to explanation

In consequence (said Mr. B.) of these outrages and infractions of the Constitution in various and infractions of the Constitution in various quarters, I introduced a bill at the last session, which I shall call up, sir, increasing the penalties, under that Law of the United States, against those who shall interpose obstacles in the way of arresting fugitive slaves, and for the purpose of making it the duty of all United States officers, postmosters and others to give aid in their area. ing it the duty of all United States officers, post-masters, and others, to give aid in their arrest. It is known, sir, that by public opinion, and by the connivance of judges and State laws in refer-ence to this article of the Constitution, the mas-ters cannot regain their slaves. I stand up here, sir, and say that it is notorious that twenty es-cape now where one did formerly, and that they cannot be reclaimed. The population of the cannot be reclaimed. The population of the slaveholding States have become every day more slaveholding States have become every may more dissatisfied by the inflammatory publications of the North—nay, sir, by the very agitation of the question in the Senate of the United States. We are deprived of our rights under the Constitution of the United States. We are oppressed to the United States are deprived by the constitution of the United States. We are oppressed to the United States are to united when the constitution of the United States.

tion of the United States. We are oppressed and insulted; and then, sir, we are taunted when we see ourselves in the doomed minority; when we rise to resist the hand of oppression, we are to be branded with the imputation of treason and invasion upon the Constitution of the United States—of putting in jeopardy the Union.

Mr. Metcalfe. I concur with the Senator from Connecticut, [Mr. Niles,] when he says that this Union was never at reason then it is now that Union was never stronger than it is now—that the great interests of the Union were never more strongly bound together than they are at present; and, sir, those individuals that are instrumental in the destruction of this Union will occupy the darkest page in the history of the world.

The question was then taken upon the motion to print, with the following result:
YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Atherton, Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Brad-Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Bradbury, Breese, Butler, Cameron, Clarke, Clayton, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Fitzgerald, Foote, Greene, Hamlin, Houston, Hunter, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Johnson of Georgia, Jones, King, Mason, Metcalfe, Miller, Niles, Pearce, Phelps, Rusk, Sebastian, Spruance, Turney, Underwood, and Upham—45.

NAYS—Messrs. Borland, Davis of Mississippi, Downs, Fitzpatrick Hanneran, and Vules—6. Downs, Fitzpatrick, Hannegan, and Yulee—6. So the motion was agreed to.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

The House of Commons passed, of the 2d instant, strong resolutions on the subject of slavery, by an almost unanimous vote. The following are the proceedings, as they appear in the last Raleigh Standard:

* * The question being on the passage of the resolution, to their second reading—
Mr. Stanly asked to be excused from voting on the same, which was granted.

Mr. H. C. Jones asked to be excused from voting on the 4th resolutions which the House refused.

which was granted.

Mr. H. C. Jones asked to be excused from v-ting on the thr resolutions which the House refused.

Mr. Jones then ca led for a division of the question, and moved that the vote be taken upon each resolution separately. The motion prevailed; and the question being on the passage of the first resolution, in the following words, vis:

"Resolved. That the States came into the Union as equals; and that the citizens of each State are entitled to equal rights, privileges, and immunities, under the Constitution of the United States."

It was determined in the affirmative, unanimously.

"Resolved, That the proceedings of the Convention by which the Federal Constitution was framed clearly demonstrate that the institution of slavery was maturely considered; and that the union of the States was finally secured by incorporating into that instrument distinct and ample guaranties of the rights of the slaveholder."

The question on the adoption of this resolution was also determined in the affirmative, unanimously.

"Resolved, That we view with deep concern the constant aggression on the rights of the slaveholder by cartain reckless politicians of the North; and that the recent proceedings of Congress on the subject of slavery are fraught with mischief, well calculated to disturb the peace of our country, and should call forth the earnest and prompt disapprobation of every friend of the Union."

The question on this resolution was determined in the affirmative—yeas 107, nays 2: Messrs. D. F. Caldwell and Campbell voting in the negative.

"Resolved, That the enactment of any law by Congress which shall, directly or indirectly, deprive the citizens of any of the States of the right of emigrating, with their slave property, into any of the Ferricires of the United States, and of exercising ownership of the same while in said Territriers, will be an act not only of gross injustice and wrong, but the exercise of power contrary to the frue neaning and spirit of the Constitution, and never contemplated by the frawer

tion.

The following members present did net vote: Messre.
Alten, Blow, Beau, Biggs, Cherry, Doak, Hackney, Headen,
Johnson, J. M. Leach, Pa'mer, Rayner, Rassell, Satter.
thwaite Skinner, Trull, and J. M. Taylor.

"Resolved, That, while we do not intend hereby to be underatood as conocding that Coogress has the power under
the Constitution to enact a law prohibiting slavery in any
the Constitution to enact a law prohibiting slavery in any
slace of treesving the peace and promoting the perseculty
of the Union, we are willing that the basis of the Missouri
of the Union, we are willing that the basis of the Missouri

DANIEL PEARSON, Cabot street, Beverly, Massachu

LAW OFFICE, SYRACUSE, N. Y. Office, Standard Buildings.

Jan. 23.—tf

Office, Standard Buildings.

JOHN W. NORTH

JOHN W. NORTH

AGENCY FOR PATENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C. ZENAS C. ROBBINS, Mechanical Engineer and Solicitor for Patents, will prepare the necessary Drawings and Papers for Applicants for Patents, and transact all other business in the line of his profession at the Patent Office. He can be consulted on all questions relating to the Patent Laws and decisions in the United States or Europe. He will prooure rehearings on rejected applications for Patents, discover and point out the novel features—if there be any—prepare new papers and obtain Patents in all cases where there is any novelty involved. Persons at a distance, desirous of having examinations made at the Patent Office, prior to making application for a Patent, may forward (post paid, enclosing a fee of five dollars) a clear statement of their case, when immediate attention will be given to it, and all the information that could be obtained by a visit of the applicant in person, relating to the movelty of their invention, and the requisite steps to be taken to obtain a Patent therefor—should it prove to be new—will be promptly forwarded to them by mail.

All letters on business must be post paid, and enclose a suitable fee where a written opinion is required.

He has the honor of referring, by permission, to—
Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, late Commissioner of Patents;
Hon. Julius Rockwell, Massachusetts;
Hon. Willis Hall, New York;
Hon. J. A. Rockwell, Unnecticut:
And to the following testimonial from the Hon. Commissioner of Patents:

Washington Number Office.

Washington, November 28, 1848.

To all whom it may concern:
During the time I have filled the office of Commissioner of Patents, and for some time previous, Zenas C. Robbins, Esq., has followed the business of Patent Solicitor in this city, and has been in the daily prosecution of business in the line of his profession at the Patent Office.

I am well acquainted with Mr. Robbins personally, and believe him to be a man of integrity and ability, to whom persons at a distance may safely intrust their business. I am pleased to have the opportunity to say that he is faithful to the interests of his clients, and has been, thus far, very successful in the practice of his profession.

Jan. 11.

MASSACHUSETTS QUARTERLY REVIEW. MASSACHUSETTS QUARTERLY REVIEW.

No. V. — DECEMBER, 1848.

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WILLIAM HARNED,

March 20 61 John street, New York.

REMOVAL.

THE Depository, Reading Room, and Office of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have been removed from 22 Spruce street to No. 61 John street, near William street, New York.

Having secured this central and eligible location, the Executive Committee entertain a hope that every friend of the cause, visiting New York, will make it a point to call and obtain a supply of the Society's publications, and other works on the subject of slavery, of which it is intended that a full supply shall be kept constantly on hand. Orders from the sountry, enclosing the cach, and directing by what mode of conveyance the parcels shall be sent, will receive prompt attention.

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THE NATIONAL ERA.

RETRIBUTION.

BY MRS. EMMA D. E. SOUTHWORTH. [CONTINUED.] From Mrs. Dent to Miss Summers.

JUNE 1, 18-It has been some time since I wrote to you, dear Juliette, yet I am certain that when you hear my apology you will say that it is as good as ever an unpunctual correspondent offered.

I wrote, about this time last year, that my heart

was so full of peace and joy that it could hold no more in its mortal state. Yet, now, have I found room for the love of a sweet little girl-our Heavenly Father's latest, dearest boon to us. I have called this dear, curious, little miniature woman Juliette Summers; and I think her soft black eyes, and fine hair, like black floss silk, resemble her more to Juliette than to Hester. I cannot fairly represent to you the mingled emotions of love, joy, gratitude, and wonder, with which I have received this last blessing from Heaven-yes, wonder; for though you will say babes are common things enough, yet mine seems something new and strange; and I sit by her cradle, watching her soft and regular breathing, for hours, until I grow to think she is a miracle. Never did my soul so earnestly seek her Maker's presence, to pour out her gratitude at his feet, as now. These are my private emotions, dear Juliette, imparted only to my bosom friend. To all others I appear matronly and indifferent enough, as if I

had been used to babies all my life, I dare say. But, now, I will tell you why I have not written to you for so long; it was not the arrival of my little daughter-the blooming of that little May-flower could not have prevented me.

About three months since, it pleased Heaven to visit me with an affliction, and subject me to a trial which is now mercifully ended. Colonel Dent was absent on an electioneering tour, and I had promised Marcus, who was on his good behaviour about that time, to go and spend a few-days with Miss Huldah Gales, in order to give the said Marcus an opportunity of paying court to Miss Fanny, with whom he has become very much enamored. I had given directions for a very early breakfast, and for the carriage to be at the gate at sunrise. It was natural that I should

at the gate at surrise. It was natural that I should wake early the next morning—yet it seemed to me very long in growing light. I waited and waited for the dawn in vain. At last, Minny came to my door and knocked, and I told her to come in. "Breakfast is ready, ma'am, and the carriage is at the door. Mrs. Wimsat would not let me disturb you till now. She thought you were asleep. Shall I light the fire?"
"No, Minny, not this morning, as I shall have to dress in haste. Open the blinds and draw back

the curtains, Minny."

She did so, and brought me my dressing gown.

"Ah, Minny, you will have to light a candle;

"Lord bless your soul! no it ain't, ma'am. The sun is blinding—it flashes on the snow so, I even thought it would be too bright for you, ma'am." Then the truth rolled on my soul, and overwhelmed me! I was blind, Juliette. I sunk back upon my nillow, and in an instant all this round. it is too dark to see to dress without one. whelmed me! I was blind, Juliette. I sunk back upon my pillow, and in an instant all this poured through my mind—the hereditary, but irregularly appearing, calamity of my family—sudden blindness, from the paralysis of the optic nerve. I recollected hearing that my great-grandfather, on the very day after his wedding, while crossing the river alone in a boat with his bride, was sud-denly stricken with blindness. I recollected that my mother, immediately after my birth, suddenly lost her eyesight; and during the six weeks that she survived, never beheld the face of her child.

No language can describe the anguish of my soul at that moment, Juliette. It was not that I was shut out from the blessed light of Heaven forever; not that I should never commune again, through books, with the glorious souls of the contemplating the face of my babe; nor that I should never again know the heart-thrilling joy of sometimes meeting the glance of Ernest's soul-lit eyes—though all these passed through my brain, and burned it as they went. It was a pain more exquisite than any or the rest. It was a pain thought that I should never be useful or agreeable to Ernest again; that the blessed privilege of making his happiness was taken from me; that I should become a burden, an incubus upon hima stumbling block in his way—a gloom and a shadow in his home; that, in the long years we should live, he must grow weary of me. Oh, God! what a rebel I was then, as, heedless of the near prospect of becoming a mother, I gasped out, in words thrown up by the convalsions of my soul, a prayer to be removed from life then and there! All this passed through my mind in the few minutes during which Minny was arranging the washstand; then I heard her come to the bedside, and lay down my slippers and stand.

I felt the strong necessity of being alone, to wrestle with this great sorrow; so I said—

"I shall not rise yet, Minny. Tell Mr. Derby that I am not well enough to go down stairs today, so that our visit must be deferred. Place the little hand-bell within my reach, Minny, and leave me. Tell Mrs. Wimsat that I do not wish to be disturbed until I ring."

"Shan't I bring you up a cup of coffee, ma'am?"

light a candle quickly. I can see." I hope withins—I can see." It was a pain the think—I can see." It was confirmation strong, and struck a light. It flashed into my eyes, and through my brain, like rea hot daggers. "Two confirmation strong have per with the daggers. "Two confirmation strong have per with the long yes, and through my haar through my haste may have destroyed my vision again."

"Minny, carry the candle behind the curtains, and presently I will try if I can see!" "Minny, carry the candle behind the curtain." She did so, and after my eyes were done burning and smarting, I uncovered them, and looked again. Yes! there was a transparent red spot glowing through the curtain—"I was the candle behind it; and its rays were caught up a joy of sometimes meeting the glance of Ernest's soul-lit eyes—though all these passed through my

Service Man I can be a service of the service of th

infirmity. Mrs. Wimsat was dumb with dismay, but soon hurried out to summon medical assistbut soon hurried out to summon medical assistance. I heard Minny's low weeping, and held out my hand towards the affectionate girl. She seized it, and I drew her down till her soft curls touched my cheek; that overcame the little firmness she had, and she broke into a convulsive fit of sobbing. Marcus must have thought me deaf, as well as blind, for I felt him grasp Minny's arm, and shake her, and heard him exclaim, in a hoarse whisper—

"You abominable little devil! stop your bawling, will you! Don't you see that your nistress has enough to bear, without your noise? Hush up in one minute, now, or I'll pitch you, neek and heels, out of the window! I will, so help me

George!"
Minny swallowed, choked, and gasped, desperately, and at last succeeded in strangling her

emotion.
Soon after I sent Marcus away, and arose, and Soon after I sent Marcus away, and arose, and for the first time within my recollection was dressed by other hands than my own, and seated in a chair, to await the arrival of the physician. He came late in the evening; but, after examining my eyes, could do nothing for them. He confirmed my own secretly cherished hopes, however, hy saving that some anddon check of the search of ever, by saying that some sudden shock of the nervous system, or some constitutional revolution, would be likely to restore my lost vision. And

he left me.

Marcus rapped for admission early the next
morning, and coming in, all great-coated and
booted, said—

"I am about to go in pursuit of Colonel Dent,

"I am about to go in pursuit of Colonel Dent,
Hester. I wrote to him this morning, but I have
suppressed the letter, as it is uncertain where it
would find him, and decided to go in search of
him myself. What shall I say to him from you?"

"Sit down, Marcus. I am glad that you did
suppress that letter. You must not go after Col.
Dent, either. You would seriously interrupt his
business. He will hear of his misfortune soon
enough, Marcus, two weeks hence, when the regular period of my writing comes. The last use I
made of my eyes was to write to him night before
last; that letter has gone, and he will not expect
to hear again for a fortnight. Give him a fortnight's reprieve, Marcus."

night's reprieve, Marcus."

"Well, then, Hester, what the devil can 1 do for you? Shall I go and get a book out of the library, and read to you? What will you have, the Spectator?"
"Thank you, dear Marcus; but I think nothing
"Thank you, dear Marcus; but I think nothing

but the Scriptures will do me any good, just now.
You may, if you please, take that little Bible off
the dressing-table, and read the sixth psalm."
Marcus did as I requested, and, after a while,
looking out, said. oking out, said—
"The weather is beautiful, Hester! Why do

you box yourself up in this room, so? Let me go and saddle your pony, and place you upon him, and take you to the hills—do now." and take you to the hills—do now."

I accepted his kind offer, and after that day joined the family in the parlor, and went out as usual, Marcus and Minny alternately furnishing me with eyes. Still there were many lonely and unoccupied hours, when I was forced to deep thought. I looked forward with longing for, yet with a nervous dread of, Colonel Dent's return, and was more relieved than disappointed when I received a letter from him, mailed at Norfolk, telling me that business called him suddenly to Boston, where he should be compelled to remain Boston, where he should be compelled to remain some weeks. It was under these circumstances, and during his absence, that I one night received a new gift from Heaven, in the form of a lovely little girl. My attendants had not taken the usual precaution of closing blinds, drawing curtains, and shading lights, for I had no sight to be injured. Judging by the lapse of time, I thought it was near day when I awoke out of my first sleep, after the birth of my infant. Some one has said, "How dreadful is the first awakening after a great sorrow!" True: but then how exafter a great sorrow!" True; but, then, how exquisite is the first awakening after a great joy. I awoke to a joy that I could scarcely believe in, until I had felt about, and found my little child, to assure myself that it was no dream. Yes, there she was indeed—the dear, wonderful little there she was indeed—the dear, wonderful little creature—it was no dream, and neither had she been spirited away while I slept; my hand was on her soft cheek, as she lay in her crib by my couch. I was almost afraid to touch her, so I drew my hand away. As I raised my head, two oblong squares of dim light appeared where the windows should be! A hope, like a sharp pain, so mixed with intense desire and fear was it, darted into my heart. I placed my hands over my grees and then consend them cagin; they have for my hear for my hear

we were married. I feel constrained to say that your concealment of that fact seems to have been disingenuous, and I would find in you perfect truthfulness," said he, very seriously.

"Indeed, indeed, I had totally forgotten it. In the school where I passed nearly all my life, the circumstance was not known, or, if possibly known, was never mentioned; so there was nothing to keep in my mind a fact casually made known to me in my infancy; and I should most probably never have recalled the circumstance, had not the calamity overtaken myself. Indeed, indeed, I would never deceive you, Ernest. And your rebuking glance cuts my heart in twain."

would never deceive you, Ernest. And your rebuking glance cuts my heart in twain."

"There is no occasion, dear Hester; I believe you. You are too sensitive. A few minutes ago you were completely overcome with joy. Now, for a very insufficient reason, you are distressed. You must try to regulate your feelings, Hester."

Now I knew and felt the truth of what he said, and what the said and we would be the said. and could not say a word in defence. When shall I ever cease to be a child? I, who am already nineteen years old!

From Mrs. Dent to Miss Summers.

JULY 15. DEAREST JULIETTE: This letter will be handed DEARRST JULIETTE: This letter will be handed you by Colonel Dent, whom I present to your acquaintance. In your last letter you expressed a painful doubt as to your presence here being as welcome to Colonel Dent as to your friend; a fear of his austerity, &c. I feel sure, love, that every doubt and fear will be dissipated during your first interview with him. You will please first englessed here one hundred and fifty dellars. find enclosed here one hundred and fifty dollars. As your school duties close upon the twenty-fifth instant, and as Colonel Dent will be detained in town by business for the first two weeks in next month, you will have ample time to make your month, you will have ample time to make your purchases, and prepare your wardrobe for your journey. I must commission you, also, to purchase a little wicker carriage, for my baby. Please select it with care, seeing that the wheels are heavy and wide apart, and the seats are secure. Have the bill sent to Colonel Dent, who will pay it, and attend to the transportation. My little Juliette, now two months old, is growing finely. Minny Dozier is very fond of her—too fond. I have a nervous dread that she will squeeze the have a nervous dread that she will squeeze the little one to death, as a child does a pet kitten. I have said that Minny's large dark eyes were sad, tender, and still, and that her cheeks were cold and white—and that light never came to the one, or color to the other. Now, however, when she takes up the babe, her eyes, cheeks, and lips glow. She has ardent affections, poor child! pray God to shield her. Minny surprised me by the possession of a new talent the other day. I was in the parlor, seated at the piano, trying my poor best to Iearn a piece of music which Colonel Dent admires. When Minny brought little Juliette in, I arose and took the babe, and sat down in a rocking chair. Minny was left sta ing by the piano, and inadvertently run her fingers over the keys, then started, and turned hereyes, dilated with fear, upon me, evidently thinking that she had taken an offensive liberty.

"Can you play, Minny?" said I.

"Yes, ma'am."
"And sing?"
"Yes, ma'am."

"Sit down, then, Minny, and play this piece for me," said I, handing her the music I had been practicing.

She obeyed very quickly—commenced and played the prelude in a style I have never heard equalled, even by professors. Then her voice rose, low, sweet, and clear, and filling with volume as it soared, like a bird that flutters out of its nest, foats away upon the atmosphere, quivering, pauses, and broods an instant in mid air, then soars to Heaven. I never heard anything like it.

The notes did not seem to issue from any place. The notes did not seem to issue from any place, but every particle of the atmosphere seemed to give out melody, as if the air had suddenly become sentient and vocal. I was entranced, spell-bound, even after the last notes had floated away,

darted into my heart.

my eyes, and then opened them again; there were the dim lights still. Oh! that I might not be mocked with an optical illusion!

"Minny! Minny!" cried I, "get up; get up; light a candle quickly. I can see—I hope—I think—I can see!"

Quick as thought, the faithful little girl jumped up, and struck a light. It flashed into my eyes, and through my brain, like red not daggers.

"These confirmation strong, as proof from Holy are confirmation strong, as proof from Holy the distribution of the dimensional carnestness, quite inexpucation of rowful. passionate earnestness, quite inexpucation at rowful. passionate earnestn

before they deeay; and that, while the income is so great, they will afford ten per cent. to the stockholder, (the maximum rate allowed by law in the State of New York,) and lowed by law in the State of New York,) and from 10 to 20 per cent. surplus, to keep the road in repair, and relay it when necessary.

It will take above 3,000 loads of plank, of three inches in thickness, and eight feet long, to lay the Schenectady and Saratoga road. In about every seven years the worn plank will have to be replaced; the old ones will be valuable to the farmer on the line for many purposes.

These roads will also give a good footwalk at all seasons of the year, free of cost, and save the trouble of much horse harnessing and neighborhood visiting and church going, as well as giving

hood visiting and church going, as well as giving the children easy access to district schools, the pride of our State.

These roads are also to be a source of additional state. These roads are also to be a source of additional income to the great central lines of railroads and canals already constructed. Plank roads diverging from each side of them, extending through fertile valleys up to our mountain regions, will bring all the resources of our State into active play—employing every idle hand, and every idle dollar—tens of thousands of dollars that cover seal leaders in our experience also. that are now locked up in our agricultural dis-tricts, one hundred here, five hundred there, doing nothing for the want of a favorable invest-ment. Plank roads will call forth such means, and set it at work for the public good, and at the same time give a fair return in interest.

For the National Era. THE SPIRIT THAT COULD NOT ALWAYS MOURN.

BY W. C. TAYLOR.

Methought I saw Time, the Reaper of old, Go forth on his mission of dread; His visage was grim, and heartlessly cold, And swung he his scythe with an arm so bold, That a thousand hopes lay dead. And there was a gentle and meek-eyed child, Alway smiling in smiles of mirth; No cloud had e'er passed o'er her brow so mild, And Fancy had only so far beguiled As to paint this a happier earth.

Full many a dream, as fleeting as fair, Was swept by the Conqueror's blade; Yet still as I watched did her sweet face wear That hopeful expression, unaltered by care, As if Time had forgotten the maid.

Wond'ring I thought on this mystery long— That smiles should grow up amid tears; Till her lips as I gazed were moved in song, And floated in music these thoughts along— The secret that brightened ber years.

They tell us that summer-grown pleasures of earth With the frost-work of care will grow boary; That the sunshine of gladness to shadows gives birth, And that life is a sorrowful story. Though with briars and blossoms our pathway is spread, And grief must be mingled with gladness, Yet to hopeleasly mourn over one flower dead, Or to seurch for the thorns, must be madness.

So long as night's gloom is succeeded by day, The storm by the bow brightly gleaming. Or one flower revives that was crushed by the way, With peace shall our faces be beaming. At night in our hearts will we gratefully say, As we smile away traces of svrrow, We thank thee, O Father, for blessings to-day! And, God grant us a happier morrow!

For the National Era ANOTHER VICTIM.

BALTIMORE, January 12, 1849. It is related that a Spaniard in Havana cam behind an individual, and plunged a dagger into his vitals, producing death. The dying man, falling, discovered to the Spaniard the face of a perfect stranger, instead of the supposed enemy, whereupon the murderer exclaimed, "My dear sir, I beg your pardon, I thought you were Mr."

Inquest.-Yesterday morning, an inquest was held at the jail, by Coroner Hooper, over the body of a colored man, named Stephen Watts, aged about forty years. The jury rendered a verdict of death from disease of the heart. The deceased, it appears, was committed to jail a few days since upon the charge of being a runaway, but his free dom has since been ascertained. He was walking about the yard a few minutes previous to his death, apparently in good health. A post mortem examination was made by Drs. Atkinson and Duncan, and the correctness of the verdict mad apparent by the condition of that vital organ.

reditary affection is nearly worn out, from what I have heard. Nevertheless, Hester, you should have told me of this hereditary infirmity before we were married. I feel constrained to say that your concealment of that fact seems to have been disingenuous, and I would find in you perfect truthfulness," said he, very seriously.

"Indeed, indeed, I had totally forgotten it. In the school where I passed nearly all my life, the circumstance was not known, or, if possibly known, was never mentioned; so there was nothing to hear in my mind a fact casually made known to proper names, as Ned for Edward, Nell for Ellen, Nol for Oliver, &c., was caused by the possessive of endearment, mine, used in connection with them; as mine Ed, mine Ell, &c.; but mine going

PRINTING OF CONGRESS PRINTING OF CONGRESS.

In compliance with the "Joint Resolution directing the manner of procuring the Printing for the two Houses of Congress," approved August 8, 1846, sealed proposals will be received by the Secretary of the Senate and Cierk of the House of Representatives, for supplying the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, with the necessary printing for sach for the Thirty-first Congress. The proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Senate, in the Capitol, at Washington, until ten o'clock in the formoon of Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1849, and no longer; and blank tabular forms of proposals, with suitable samples of the paper on which the printing is to be executed, will be kept at the said office until that time, and furnished, on application, to all persons desiring to make proposals. Each class of printing, including the printing for the Senate and the printing for the House of Representatives, will form one separate job, and is to be provided for by a separate contract.

The Signit Class opnosities of bills and Jeing resolutions to

The First Class consists of bills and joint resolutions, t

or finance of the control of the con

this Court.

No. 24. James Erwin, plaintiff in error, vs. Alfred J. Lowry. The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. Badger for the plaintiff in error.

Adjourned.

January 11.—Charles S. Morehead, Esq., of Kentucky, and Harris W. Patrick, Esq., of Athens, Pennsylvania, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this Court.

No. 17. Bridget McLaughlin, appellant, vs. the Bank of Potomac. On appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia.

Mr. Justice Woodbury delivered the opinion of this Court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 25. Robert Patton's heirs, appellants, vs. sugars Taylor's heirs.

The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Morehead for the appellants, and continued by Messrs. Underwood and Ewing for the appellees.

Adjourned.

ASBURY DIUKINS,
Secretary of the Senate.
THOS. J. CAMPBELL,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The special points.

The accordinate by Mr. Badger for the special points.

No. 27. H. Smith, plaintiff in error, cs. William Hunter. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Scheneck for the plaintiff in early commenced by Mr. Scheneck for the plaintiff in early commenced by Mr. Scheneck for the plaintiff in early commenced by Mr. Scheneck for the plaintiff in early commenced by Mr. Scheneck for the plaintiff in early commenced by Mr. Scheneck for the plaintiff in early commenced by Mr. Scheneck for the plaintiff in early commenced by Mr. Scheneck for the plaintiff in early commenced by Mr. Scheneck for the plaintiff in early commenced by Mr. Scheneck for the plaintiff in early commenced by Mr. Scheneck for the New Young and the New Young and the New Young and the New Young and the Scheneck for the New Young and the New Yo

FITS! FITS!! FITS!!! DR. HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT.

TEETHING, WORMS, or costiveness, will produce this disorder. In all such cases, the Vegetable Extract is the only medicins which can be relied on with any degree of safety. Mothers who have small children should remember this. MANY A CHILD.

the past year, who has suffered with this complaint, and has been given over by physicians to die, has been restored by the use of but one bottle of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract. From the Cincinnati Commercial. REMARKABLE CURE.

REMARKABLE CURE.

The following certificate was given to Messrs. Thomas & Miles, Dr. Hart's agents for the sale of his Vegetable Extract, for the cure of epileptic fits or falling sickness. We are induced to give it a place in our editorial columns, from the fact that it is the only known medicine that will cure epilepsy, at the same time believing it to be one of the greatest discoveries in medical science. Physicians and men of science of all ages have been trying to discover a remedy for this disease, but all has been in vain until the present discovery of Dr. Hart; and we would now say to those affilted with fits, despair no longer, for there is hope.

CINCINNATI, August 26, 1848.

with fits, despair no longer, for there is hope.

Cincinnati, August 26, 1848.

Gentlemen: It is almost impossible for language to express with what heartfelt satisfaction I address these few lines to you, for the purpose of informing you of the beneficial results that have been effected by the use of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract.

My son, aged twelve years, has been severely afficied with epileptic fits, and with such severity that the opinion was, he could not be cured.

In one of his paroxysms, he fell and broke his arm. I called in Dr. Mulford, a very eminent physician, who re-set it; He informed me that my son's nervous system was very much deranged, and that it would be impossible to cure him of epilepsy, as epileptic fits were almost incurable, and employing physicians in his case would be only throwing money away.

I called upon Dr. Pultee; he informed me that the disease had assumed a chronic form, and it would take a long time to cure him, if he could be cured at all.

He became worse and worse, and I began to think there was no cure for him, until I saw the advertisement of 1r. Hart's Vegetable Extract in one of our city papers, with certificates from persons who had been afflicted for ten, fifteen, twenty, thirty, and even forty years and restored to health by the use of the Extract.

I called at your store, and, after conversing with Mr. Thomas, I came to the conclusion to purchase a three dollar package It did little or no good I the ught I would try another, from the use of which I perceived some little benefit.

I then came to the consulusion to purchase a ten dollar box. I found that it was of so much service to him I was induced to purchare the second And I am truly thankful that I did so, as by the use of the ten packages he has been restored to perfect health.

Sh-uld any person feel desirous of seeing him, and ascertaining farther particulars, I should be pleased to gratify

so, as by the use of the ten packages he has been restored to perfect health.

Should any person feel desirous of seeing him, and ascertaining farther particulars, I should be pleased to gratify them by their calling on me at my residence, southwest corner of Fourth and Park streets, Cincinnati. Ohio.

Messrs. Thomas & Miles, 169 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio, agents for Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract, for the cure of epi eptic fits.

A VOICE FROM KENTUCKY. A VOICE FROM KENTUCKY.

The following letter was sent to Dr. Hart, from a father whose daughter, aged seven years, had from two to sixteen epileptic fits per day. The original letter can be seen by calling on Thomas & Miles, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Extract from Mr. Bettis's Letter. BRACKER COUNTY, ATT, AUTOMOT 4, 100.

DEAR SIR: My daughter was seven years of age on the 26th of last October. In August last she was suddenly attacked with spams and couvulsions, and from the first part of August until she commenced taking the Vegetable Extract, four weeks, she never missed having from two to

r weeks, she never missed having from two to SIXTEEN EPILEPTIC FITS per day. I employed three eminent physicians without her deriving any benefit whatever. Hearing of the cures performed by the use of the Vegetable Extract, I called upon Messres. Seaton & Sharp, your agents for Maysville, and purchased ONE PACKAGE. described to them the situation of my child, who for seven weeks of time had lost her power of speech, but her reason was still good. I can say, sir, with indescribable joy, that

one package CURED MY CHILD. CURED MY CHILD.

She has not had a fit since the second day she commenced taking the medicine. Several of my neighbors, who were witness to the almost miraculous efficacy of your medicine are willing to testify to the above.

I remain yours, respectfully,

ARCHIBALD BETTIS.

To Dr. S. HART, New York. Extract of a Letter received from Messes. Seaton & Sharp. MAYSVILLE, November 22, 1848.

Gentlemen: Your favor of the 18th is received, enclosing a letter from Mr. Bettie to Dr. Hart. The statement in regard to the purchase, &c., is substantially correct, and we have no doubt but that the effect of the medicine on his child was as described by him.

Yours, respectfully,

SEATON & SHARP.

Mesers. Thomas & Miles, Cincinnati, Ohi A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY. In reference to the almost miraculous efficacy of this val-uable medicine, we would refer the afflicted to the following testimony of Dr. J. Dart, one among the many eminent Phy-sicians of Cincinnati: CINCINNATI, November 24, 1848.

GENTLEMEN: In justice to Dr. Hart, I feel it my duty to send you the following, with pern ission to make use of it

ONE PACKAGE CURED HIM, after all other medicines had failed.

My principal object in sending this communication is that those who are themselves or who have children thus afflicted may be induced to give it a trial, as I feel assured it will cure many cases of epilepsy, if taken and persevered in according to directions.

Should any person feel desirous of ascertaining further particulars in reference to my child's case, I should be pleased to have them call upon or address me, post paid, at my residence. I remain yours, truly,

I DART, M. D.,

Third street, between Stone and Wood, N. S.

To Messrs. Thomas & Milles, 169 Main street, Cincinnati, agents for the sale of Dr. S. Hart's Vegetable Extract, for the cure of epilepsy.

OF Prepared by S. HART, M. D., New York.

Prepared by S. HART, M. D., New York. It is carefully packed up in boxes for transportation, and sent to any part of the United States, Mexico, and West

THOMAS & MILES. THOMAS & MILES,

No. 169 Main street, Ciacinnati, Ohio, General Agents for the United States, to whom all communications must be addressed, post paid.

A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton street, New York.
Abel Tompkins. 38 Corahill, Boston.
Seth S. Hance, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore.
L. Wiloox, jun., Diamond and Market streets, Pittsburg.
Gad Chapin. Eighth and James Chapin.
S. Wright & Co., New Orleans.
David Eughe, Bangor. J. H. Reed & Co., Chicago.
David Craighead, Indianapolis. E. L. Hollidge, Buffalo.
Charles Stott, Washington, D. C.
H. D. Wade & Co., Rochester.
And for sale by most of the principal Druggists and Merchants throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

PRINTERS MATERIALS.

TYPE FOUNDRY.—The subscribers have taken the Type Foundry, No. 59 Gold street, and will continue the bustness heretofore conducted by Robert Taylor. They will attend to all orders they may receive with punctuality and despatch. All the Type manufactured by them will be had cast, and they will furnish all kinds of Printers' Materials of the best quality.

Mr. J. A. T. Overend is still employed in superintending the manufacturing department. he manufacturing department.

WHITING & TAYLOR,

Successors to Robert Taylor, corner of Gold

Charles Whiting. and Ann streets, New York.

Theodore Taylor.

GLASCOE, HENRY, & WEBB, COTTON and Tobacco Factors; Dealers in Blooms, Pig
Iron, Pig Lead, Bagging and Rope, &c.; Commission and
Forwarding—Columbia street, next to Broadway Hotel, Cin
cinnati, Ohio.

J. S. GLASCOE.
C. B. HENRY.
June 9.—1y
E. WEBB. NO FELLOWSHIP WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

A SCRIPTURAL ARGUMENT in favor of withdrawing fellowship from Churches and Ecclesiastical Bodies tolerating Slaveholding among them, by Rev. Silas McKeen, of Bradford, Vermont, is the title of a tract of 40 pages, just published by the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and for sale at their Depository in New York. Price—\$2.50 a hundred; single copy, 3 cents.

WILLIAM HARNED, Agent, April 20.

61 John street, New York. LAW OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O.

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